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WOMEN AS THE RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES FROM
RESOURCES ALLOCATED IN THE NATIONAL BUDGET OF DOMINICA

Prepared by
Myrtle Bishop
Consultant

This document has been prepared without formal editing. The views expressed are those of the Consultant and do not necessarily coincide with those of ECLAC.

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FOREWORD

This study is the fifth within the ECLAC/CDCC project "Women as the Recipients of Services from Resources Allocated in the National Budget" in the field of Women and Development Planning, a subject area in the Women in Development Work Programme^{1/} endorsed by CDCC VIII. The first study "Women as the Recipients of Services from Resources Allocated in the National Budget of Trinidad and Tobago" has been widely circulated in the region and the comments received reaffirm the relevance of the study for the subregion. Similar studies have been prepared with regard to Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, have been disseminated and have proven very useful to a wide public, both inside ~~and~~ outside the subregion. Relevant research is ongoing in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica. The studies have been carried out as follow-ups to subregional efforts related to the participation of women in development planning; more specifically:

- (i) a decision, adopted at the fourth session of the Caribbean development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), related to "Incorporation of women in the objectives of development planning and development targets... ^{2/};
- ((ii) the recommendations made at the First Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean, held in Cuba from 25-31 January 1979 to be concerned with the topic "Women, Development in Planning Efforts"^{3/};
- (iii) the recommendation adopted at the above mentioned Meeting, requesting "planners and experts on women in development to identify new analytical concepts and techniques which could assess more adequately the social and economic participation of women".^{4/}

^{1/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115/Add.1

^{2/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/54/Rev.1, p.11

^{3/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/49/Rev.2, p.29

^{4/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/63, p.7

The objective of the studies is to suggest to member governments an instrument which can assist in monitoring on a regular basis the efforts being made to meet the demands of the female population. It will enable planners and administrators to develop projects and programmes which are consistent with the needs and aspirations of women and structurally feasible within Caribbean society.

The methodological approach has been a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the National Budget, decomposing the expenditures involved in delivery of services to the female population, thus indicating how women have benefited from budget allocations to specific sectors such as education, health, welfare and other special services.

The provision of hard data at this level contributes to the regional efforts aiming at (a) integrating women at an early stage of the social planning process, and (b) establishing an information base on women with respect to their participation in planning as beneficiaries of government social services.

With the collaboration of national machineries, local academics, planning and other appropriate institutions, similar exercises can be carried out in other CDCC member countries in order to allow a regional assessment of the progress being made and to assist in identifying targets achievable within the Caribbean context.

The present efforts may be enriched through further elaboration and refinement of the set of indicators, and parameters used so far, in order to cover a wider spectrum to assess and improve the services benefiting women in the various sectors of public life. In the case of Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, National Workshops have been held; which through a participatory methodology with beneficiaries, has expanded the basis of relevant quantitative data.

The Secretariat has been fortunate in securing the services of Ms. Myrtle Bishop, to undertake this study and wishes to express its gratitude to the consultant and the Bureau of Women's Affairs in Dominica, for its very special collaboration. The study is being circulated to the members of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) through their national bodies concerned with the Integration of Women in Development or the Relevant Planning or Social Affairs Unit.

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1984

BRIEF NOTE ON DOMINICA

Dominica is situated in the chain of Caribbean islands between Guadeloupe to the north and Martinique to the south. The island which is of volcanic formation, is dominated by a high mountain range running north to south and west of centre with two lateral spurs at both ends. As a result, the scenery is rugged with very little flat land. The soils, which are volcanic in origin, are rich but porous and unstable. The rainfall is high especially at higher altitudes and there are many rivers and streams. Approximately 60% of the land surface is covered by forests and most of the forests in the Central Highlands have been designated as reserve forests with high potential for the extraction of timber of very high value. The island has untapped reserves of thermal energy and hydro-electricity.

Since flat land is limited, agriculture is carried out mainly on hilly slopes with soils that are constantly threatened by erosion from the heavy rains. This highlights the need to ensure that there is maximum utilisation of productive land. The island suffered the devastating effects of three hurricanes, in 1979 and 1980 which resulted in a decline in Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The major productive sector is agriculture which contributes significantly to GDP, provides employment for a large number of persons and is responsible for a high proportion of the country's foreign exchange earnings. The principal agricultural products are bananas, coconut products and citrus.

The manufacturing sector is still very small in terms of its contribution to GDP and the employment which it

creates. Manufacturing activity is concentrated on the production of agro-industrial products made largely from coconuts and citrus, garments, building materials, rum, soft drinks, cigarettes and craft items. Tourism is still relatively underdeveloped.

The Government has been primarily concerned with raising the standard of living of the population, increasing economic growth and ensuring that the basic requirements for food, shelter, health, sanitation and education are satisfied. The authorities have been seeking to diversify the productive base of the economy by stimulating the expansion of the industrial and tourism sectors while still developing the agricultural sector.

It is hoped that the diversification programme will result in increased utilisation of the country's natural resources such as timber, water, clay, pumice and sulphur deposits and fruit. The Industrial Development Corporation has been charged with the responsibility of developing the manufacturing sector.

In the area of agro-industrial activity, there has been an increase in the range of foodstuffs produced and efforts are being made to expand the production of essential oils. Industries based on wood and pumice are in operation and the country is now exporting water both in bulk and in bottles.

The policy with respect to tourism has been to highlight the natural attractions of the island with its tropical forests and unexplored interior.

INTRODUCTION TO STUDY

This study attempts to replicate a pilot study entitled "Women as Recipients of Services from Resources Allocated in the National Budget of Trinidad and Tobago (ECLA/CARIB/83/9). It seeks to examine those services, funded from the budget, which are explicitly earmarked for women and to evaluate the status of women as recipients of services which cater to the whole population.

The objective of the study is to provide hard data, to present indicators and to make qualitative assessments with a view to suggesting to governments the type of information which can assist them in their efforts to meet the needs of the female population.

This introduction is followed by a section which deals with the status of women in Dominica. The section examines the legal status of women and the structure of the population paying particular attention to the status of females. It also assesses the situation of women in the labour force and analyses the data from the census on the distribution of income.

The next section relates to the status of women as recipients of services provided for in the budget. The subsection on education services describes the formal education system and examines and analyses statistics on enrolment in educational institutions on participation in courses and the results of examinations. It also looks at other educational and training institutions and courses available in Dominica as well as the University of the West Indies (UWI). The allocation for education in the budget is also examined.

It is necessary to ensure that women have access to all educational and training facilities and that they are made aware of the alternatives available, the prerequisites for further training and the qualifications required for specific careers. Women who are trained are more likely to secure jobs which will provide adequate incomes to support themselves and their families. This is very important when one takes into consideration the proportion of households which are headed by women and the proportion of children who are born out of wedlock. Women who are well-educated are better able to take care of their families; there is reason to believe that the standard of health care available to households is directly related to the level of education of the women who manage the households.

The sub-section on health services contains a summary of sections within the National Health Plan 1982 - 1987 and examines and analyses data on births, morbidity and mortality. There is a description of the health services available including maternal and child care, nutrition, health education, immunisation and dental health. The allocation for health in the budget is examined.

Women have special health problems and face major challenges during pregnancy and childbirth. In addition, they are usually responsible for taking care of their families, especially the children. It is essential therefore for women to have access to proper health facilities and to health education and also for them to be involved in health care. If women are malnourished or are ignorant of proper health practices the health of their families as well as their own health will suffer.

The section includes welfare services which examines public assistance for the needy and grants and contributions for the elderly and child welfare. Programmes organised by the Youth Development Division are also included. Women after have to assume full responsibility for their children and so they benefit indirectly from any economic, social and cultural projects which are designed specifically for young people.

There is a sub-section on the activities of the Women's Bureau. Finally the section examines certain services which are economic or commercial in nature.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN DOMINICA

LEGAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Constitutional Rights

The Constitution of Dominica states that no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in effect. In addition, no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person or authority. These rights and freedoms are subject to certain conditions such as respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest. In the Constitution, the term "discriminatory" means "affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by sex, race, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed."

It has however been pointed out that all Commonwealth Caribbean countries preserve existing laws. As a result, the law relating to women is the law in effect before the Constitutional declarations except where new and more recent legislation has been enacted (Forde).

Marriage

The law relating to marriage is governed by common law and by statute (Forde). The common law relates to the contract to marry and generally to the legal effects of marriage, while legislation regulates the contract of marriage. Generally the law stipulates that the parties to a marriage must have the capacity to marry and must comply with certain specified formalities.

The minimum age at which women, as well as men, can contract a marriage is sixteen years but any person who is less than eighteen years must receive the consent of a parent.

Dissolution of Marriage

The provisions relating to annulment, separation and divorce are the same for men and women. A marriage may be annulled because of some defect in the procedures or because the parties have failed to conform to the legal requirements.

With respect to divorce the sole ground on which a petition for divorce may be presented to the Court by either party is that the marriage has broken down irretrievably. The party requesting the divorce must satisfy the Court that the other party's conduct is to blame by reason of adultery, misbehaviour or desertion for at least two years or that the parties have lived apart for at least two years and consent to a decree; otherwise the duration of the period is five years. The main issues for consideration when there are children are the future of the matrimonial home, maintenance for the wife and maintenance for the children.

The Court, in granting custody of a child, seeks to protect the welfare of the child. There is always a reluctance to separate young children from their mother but where a child is old enough, consideration is given to the child's preferences. The general trend is to award custody of the children to their mother, while giving the father right of access, unless the Court considers the mother unfit.

Maintenance

In matters relating to maintenance the Court takes into consideration a number of factors - the income, earning

capacity, property and other resources which each party to the marriage has; the standard of living enjoyed by the family before the breakdown of the marriage; the age of each party and the duration of the marriage; and any physical or mental disability of either party.

The husband is usually charged with financial obligation to maintain his wife. There is no general obligation for a wife except in a few cases. If she is petitioning for divorce on the grounds of her husband's insanity she could be ordered to make maintenance payments to her husband or for the benefit of the children. In the case of the wife's adultery, desertion or cruelty the Court has power to make a settlement of the wife's property for the benefit of her husband and children.

The legislation requires parents - mother, father or putative father - to maintain their children whether born in or out of wedlock. This provision relates to children under the age of fifteen years, unless they are receiving full time education in which case the maximum age is eighteen unless they cease to be students or marry before they reach the age of eighteen. In exceptional circumstances where, for example, the child is suffering from some physical or mental disability the duty to support continues while the disadvantage lasts.

A parent may be prohibited by a magistrate from leaving the country if adequate provision has not been made for the child. In this case, the term "parent" includes a mother of a child born out of wedlock and any person adjudged to be the father.

The law states that anyone who fails to provide reasonable maintenance for any person whom it is his duty to maintain, may be summoned before the Court to give reason why he

should not be required to provide reasonable maintenance for the relative concerned. A Maintenance Order may be made in a sum not exceeding thirty dollars a week for the maintenance of any one person. With respect to affiliation proceedings, the law requires that there must be corroboration of the mother's story to the satisfaction of the magistrate.

The Maintenance Act also makes provision for the support of parents where one or both parents are by reason of old age or mental or physical disability unable to maintain themselves.

Unfortunately, the childless woman living in a common law union has no legal claim to financial assistance should she need it. It has been argued that where couples have lived together in a stable relationship for a number of years a break in the relationship is in effect a break-up of the family and the law should provide for some maintenance obligations (Forde).

Property

Property can be held and received by any person who is eighteen years. Previously the general rule was that the property purchased by one spouse with his or her own money presumptively belonged to that spouse to the exclusion of the other. In recent years, the situation has been re-examined. The wife is now frequently a wage earner making a contribution to the purchase and running of the matrimonial home. The Court also gives credit to the wife for her services in kind as a housekeeper or for use of her own income in facilitating the purchase of the house.

There are no legal obligations binding the parties living in common law unions, as a result in any dispute relating to interests in acquired property, the parties

cannot claim any implicit legal rights. The point has been made that in this type of union, as in the conventional marriage, the economic and social pattern still appears to dictate that the man must undertake business transactions for the family. Consequently the woman in such a relationship would tend to be more acutely disadvantaged in a situation where property is acquired by a pooling of resources (Forde).

Succession

Both the wife and the husband have the power to make a Will and may choose to leave the spouse out of the Will. The spouse who is omitted from a Will can take the matter to the Court. The rules of intestacy operate to provide some benefit to the spouse, children, whether born in or out of wedlock, and the immediate relatives of the deceased. If a spouse dies intestate and there are no children two-thirds of the property goes to the surviving spouse. A common-law spouse will benefit only if he or she is named beneficiary in the Will.

Employment - Related Areas

Dominica, like most Commonwealth Caribbean countries, has enacted legislation designed to regulate working conditions and wages and to guarantee the worker's safety and health. In addition to maternity legislation, there are certain laws which relate specifically to women.

Apart from those who are employed in the Health and Welfare Services, a woman may work during the period between 9:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. only if the undertaking is a family business, if she is engaged in a managerial capacity and if night work is necessary to prevent the deterioration of the material she is working with. This type of legislation,

which is protective in nature, can sometimes restrict the avenues of employment available to women. There is no information to indicate whether women in Dominica have been adversely affected by those legal provisions.

All employers are required to register their employees with the Social Security Scheme so that they may receive the benefits to which they are entitled. Women who are on maternity leave and are insured under the Scheme receive weekly payments at the rate of 60% of their earnings. Some medical expenses are also paid and a maternity grant is paid to an insured woman or to the wife of an insured man.

During the last few years the authorities have enacted legislation designed to improve the economic and social conditions under which both men and women work. Previously the period of maternity leave, twelve weeks, was divided into two equal segments before and after the date of confinement. The law now provides for a division into two parts, the first being of a duration of not less than three weeks and the second part of a duration not exceeding nine weeks. The law also states that, where the leave to be taken has been extended by any period elapsing between the presumed date of confinement and the actual date, the period of leave to be taken after confinement shall in no case be reduced on that account to a period of less than six weeks.

The Labour Contract Act 12 of 1983 provides for a contract of employment between an employer and an employee and sets out the basic terms and conditions which such a contract is expected to contain. The point has been made that there is no intention to undermine the collective or industrial agreement which a trade union may be able to negotiate with an employer.

The Employment Safety Act 3 of 1983 makes provision for re-organising the system under which safety and health for everyone at work are to be secured. It contains provisions for the establishment of consultative and advisory committees and for the appointment of Safety Officers.

There have been a number of significant developments connected with the Social Security Scheme. Arrangements have been made whereby the Government will provide free medical services and supplies for employees who contribute to the scheme. The Scheme in turn has undertaken to pay Government the equivalent of eight-tenths of one per cent of total contributions.

The Social Security Scheme has also been given responsibility for the management and control of the Redundancy Fund (which was established under the Protection of Employment (Amendment) Act 23, 1984. Since 1977 there has been legislation prescribing redundancy benefits but it was decided to put the arrangements on a sounder financial footing by requiring employers to pay an additional sum of one-fourth of one per cent of the insurable earnings of each employee.

There is provision whereby the income accruing to a married woman is assessed separately for the purposes of payment of income tax.

Finally, Dominica has ratified the ILO Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Criminal Law

As in other Commonwealth Caribbean countries, the law in Dominica deals with all offenders, men and women, in the same way depending on the crime which has been committed. However, there is a protectionist approach towards women (Forde).

STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

Population

In the 1981 census the population of Dominica was 73 795 persons of which 37 041 (50.2%) were females. Generally speaking the population was relatively young with 40% under the age of fifteen and only 8% in the group aged sixty-five years and over (see Table 1). More than half (52.5%) of the population was under twenty years and 62% was less than twenty-five.

An examination of the distribution of the population by five-year age-groups shows that the largest number of persons was in the 10 - 14 age-group. The undercutting of the pyramid in the 0 - 4 and 5 - 9 age-groups resulted from the decline in the birth rate which took place during the 1970s. There were sharp reductions in the number of persons between ages fifteen and thirty, this has been attributed partly to substantial migration at these ages but it may also reflect the reductions in infant and child mortality during the 1960s.

In each of the age-groups under thirty-five years there were more males than females while females exceeded males in all age-groups thirty-five years and over. The proportion of females under fifteen years was 39% while the corresponding figure for males was 41%. Just over half (51%) of the females were less than twenty years while in the case of males the proportion was 54%. The proportion of females and males under twenty-five years were 60% and 64% respectively.

Union Status and Births

Data from the census on the union status of the female population fourteen years and over, not attending school full-time, show that 30% was married and that 29% had never had any husbands nor common law partners. The proportion of women involved in common law relationships was 12%. There were three groups of women which each accounted for approximately 7% of the total; women who were involved in visiting relationships, women who were no longer with their husbands and women who were no longer with common law partners.

Of the 2 038 births which occurred during the twelve months before the census, 38% occurred to mothers involved in visiting relationships and 24% to mothers with common law partners. Approximately one-fifth of the births occurred to mothers who were married and 10% to mothers who had never had any husbands nor common law partners. (See Table 2).

These statistics support the argument that a high proportion of women have to bear the responsibility of taking care of themselves and their children. For this reason, they should not be regarded as secondary citizens nor appendages to men.

Educational Attainment

An examination of the data from the census on adult population by highest school attended reveals that 75% or more of both males and females in all age groups reached primary school. In the age groups under thirty-five 20% of females reached secondary school; the figures for males were 18% and 19% in the 20 - 24 and 25 - 34 age groups respectively but the proportion for the 15 - 19 age group was relatively low, only 10%.

A second measure of educational attainment used in the census, which examines attendance only, relates to adults with seven or more years of schooling. The overall proportions for females and males were 83% and 81% respectively. With respect to the female population there was a range of 90% to 93% in the age-groups under thirty-five years with a downward trend to 65% in the group sixty-five years and over. The proportions were 88% and 89% for males under thirty-five years and then they declined to 62% for the group sixty-five years and over.

There is a third measure of educational attainment which deals with performance; this is "highest examination passed." Only 18% of female adults had passed any type of examination while the corresponding figure for males was approximately 15%. The proportions of females and males who had obtained School Leaving Certificates, the lowest ranked qualifications, were 8% and 5% respectively. Those female and male adults who had passed GCE "O" and "A" Level and CXC examinations represented 6% and 5% of their respective total adult populations. The proportions of females and males who had obtained university degrees were 0.4% and 0.9% respectively; when diplomas and degrees were combined the proportions were 1.2% and 2.7% respectively.

The data below show that 83% of those females with vocational training were concentrated in four areas: typists; medical, dental and veterinary occupations; teachers and dressmakers. The two areas which each accounted for more than 10% of the males with vocational training were protective services and cabinet makers.

ADULT POPULATION WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING
BY OCCUPATION TRAINED FOR

Occupation	Male	Female	Occupation	Male	Female
Physical scientist	0.6	0.2	Typist	0.1	28.0
Architect, engineer	7.4	0.2	Book-keeper	0.4	1.4
Aircraft & Shp Offer	0.5		Computer operator	0.0	0.1
Life scientist	1.4	0.5	Cook, waiter, etc	0.4	0.9
Medicl, dentl & vet	6.6	21.2	Hairdresser		1.4
Statistician etc.	0.3	0.1	Protective service	14.4	1.6
Economist & Acctnt	2.5	0.9	Agric. & fishing	6.1	0.1
Judge & lawyer	0.5	0.4	Tailor & dressmaker	2.3	14.5
Teacher	5.8	19.6	Cabinet maker	14.2	0.2
Religious worker	3.1	1.2	Machine fitter	8.6	0.1
Author, journalist	0.1	0.1	Electricl & Electric	3.8	0.1
Sculptor, painter	0.9	0.9	Plumber	4.4	
Composr, perfm artst	0.6	0.3	Printer	0.3	0.1
Athletes, sportsmen	0.1	0.1	Mason	0.4	
Othr prof & tech	2.1	3.1	Miscellaneous n.e.c.	11.8	2.3
			Total number (=100%)	2173	1338

Source: 1981 Census, Table D7

Households

There were about 17 310 households in 1981, 38% of which were headed by females. The proportion of households with piped water in the dwelling was 22% while 10% of the households had water piped into the yard. Almost half (47%) of the households received water from public stand-pipes. The proportion of households with access to WCs was 20%.

Data on the distribution of households by type of lighting show that 65% used Kerosene and 30% had electric lighting. With respect to cooking fuel, 70% of the households used wood or charcoal and approximately one-fifth used gas.

Statistics on the distribution of households and persons by family type and persons per room are presented below:

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS

BY FAMILY TYPE, 1980

<u>Family Type</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Nuclear	56.4	41.9
Extended	36.0	45.2
Composite	9.6	12.9
All types (100%)	17310	73578

Source: 1981 Census, Table G5

PERSONS PER ROOM, 1981

<u>Persons Per Room</u>	<u>Households</u>		<u>Population</u>	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Under one	4707	27.2	9092	12.4
One	2872	16.6	7053	9.6
Between one & two	3210	18.5	17272	23.5
Two or more	5482	31.7	35997	48.9
Rooms not stated	1039	6.0	4164	5.7
Total	17310	100.0	73578	100.0

Source: 1981 Census, Table G4

PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE

The data which is derived from censuses do not always reflect the correct situation with respect to the participation of women in the labour force. In-depth studies have indicated that a relatively high proportion of women engaged in agriculture, trade and processing activities in developing countries are not included in labour force data. Some of these women may be unpaid family workers on farms and in other businesses while others, who are classified as housewives, may also be contributing significantly to the production of goods and services. In addition, it can be argued that the reproductive work of women, associated with their domestic role, has an economic value in that it contributes to capital formation. Furthermore, labour force and unemployment statistics may not include workers who are willing to work but are not actively seeking work because of frustration.

Bearing in mind the drawback of census data, a summary of the information on the economic activity of women in the 1981 census is presented here. Data on economic activity during the year before the census revealed that the proportion of adult females who were economically active was 43% while the corresponding figure for males was 81%. The proportion of females who were classified as being engaged in home duties was 41%. The number of economically active females under the age of thirty-five exceeded 50% in each five-year age group.

Approximately 56% of the economically active females worked for others while 19% had their own business or farm, the corresponding ratios for economically active males were 49% and 35% respectively. Within the group who worked for

others, 25% of the females was in private enterprise and 20% was in the government service while in the cases of the males 24% was in private enterprise and 18% in the government service.

The largest occupational group for both male and female adults was agriculture workers with 20% for females and 44% for males. This is not surprising when one considers the significance of the agricultural sector to the economy of Dominica. The other principal occupational groups for females were service workers 19%, professional and technical workers 17% and clerical workers 16%. The other principal male occupational group was production and related workers which accounted for 37%. An examination of the total number of persons in each occupational group shows that the majority of professional and technical, clerical, sales and service workers were females. The relatively high proportion of females in the professional and technical group is explained by the fact that this group includes nurses, teachers and other sub-groups in which females have tended to be predominant. (See Table 3).

Almost one-quarter of the economically active females, classified by industrial grouping, was employed in the agricultural sector. Females in community services accounted for 19% while there were about 17% each in other services and in commerce. Approximately half of the classified males was in agriculture and the proportion in construction and installation was 16%. An examination of the total number of persons in each industrial group reveals that females constituted the majority of workers in community services, other services, commerce and finance, insurance and real estate.

The number of unemployed persons was 4 746 or 19% of all economically active adults. Of these, 2 105 were females accounting for 24% of the economically active females while the rate of unemployment for males was 16%. Within the 15 - 19 age group the proportion of females who were unemployed was 67% while for males it was 50%. The rate of female unemployment in the 20 - 24 age group was 30% while the corresponding rate for males was 20%.

Data from the census indicate that 43% of the females heads of households were economically active and that 9% of this group was unemployed while the rate of unemployment for male heads of households was 5%.

A survey on employment, using a sample of 1 000 men and women, was conducted by the Women's Bureau in the latter part of 1983 and the beginning of 1984. It was found that females in urban areas tended to start working at the age of eighteen. Those who had attended secondary had left school at that age while many of those who attended primary school had sought to obtain vocational training before seeking employment. Females in the rural areas tended to start working earlier than their urban counterparts. The majority of the rural females had attended primary school and many of them did not get the opportunity to attend vocational schools in Roseau, the capital. In view of the limited opportunities for employment in rural areas many young women had sought employment in urban areas as sales and service workers.

Women usually continue working until they opt to retire or until there is no more work available. It was found that very few women in the sample were forced to stop working in order to care for their children in spite of the limited day-care facilities available. This was probably due to the

fact that there were so many unemployed women who could assist with the children.

The survey revealed that women were still concentrated in traditional "female" occupations. The proportion of females in managerial and administrative was 1% while the corresponding figure for males was 6%.

Up to 1977 there was disparity between the remuneration for men and women in some occupations which used unskilled labour. The provisions of the Labour Standards Act No. 2 of 1977 makes it compulsory to pay equal wages for equal work for all categories of workers.

Women in Dominica play a significant role in the agricultural sector and there is reason to believe that the number of women who were involved in agriculture was understated in the census. Women work on family farms, they hire out their labour and in some cases they manage farms. They may be involved in a range of activities on the farm and are usually responsible for marketing the produce. Women also constitute the majority of traders or hucksters who travel to other Caribbean islands to sell agricultural produce, especially fruit.

In the manufacturing sector the majority of employees in labour-intensive activities such as the production of garments are females. Female entrepreneurs can be found in areas such as the garment and handbag industries, the production of handicraft items and the operation of boutiques, hotels, guest houses and restaurants.

Some of the issues relating to women in the labour force which cause concern are briefly mentioned here. Reliable sources state that discrimination at the work place still

exists unofficially in terms of promotion to administrative posts. It is claimed that employers still tend to promote men ahead of women with equal or better qualifications. The rate of unemployment among women is high and exceeds the rate for men. The low level of participation by women in training programmes for non-traditional occupations can adversely affect their ability to secure employment, to gain employment at higher levels of the organisational structure and to gain promotion. Women who work at home sometimes find it difficult to earn a decent living. Some of these women are involved in low-income activities, some have to divide their time between the income-earning activities and domestic duties and there are others who cannot work diligently at home and would probably perform better in a factory environment with the assistance of a supervisor.

Problems which affect businesses in general include the low level of marketing expertise and difficulties in the marketing of products both locally and overseas. The smaller businesses tend to be deficient in expertise relating to general management and costing and accounting procedures as well as marketing skills. It has been claimed that the agricultural sector is not sufficiently diversified with farmers concentrating too much on the production of export crops and placing too little emphasis on the cultivation of vegetables and the rearing of livestock. With respect to extension services, there are problems in reaching some farmers because of the difficult terrain.

There is no information available on occupational groups within the Civil Service but reliable sources state that in 1985 62% of those persons in middle management were female.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

The data in the census on income groups relates to 13 023 males, 64% of the male adult population, and 6 618 females or 32% of the female adult population. These respondents are equivalent to 78% of the economically active males and 77% of the economically active females. For this reason, the writer feels that there is justification for using the data below to provide some indication of the relative situation of females with respect to income.

ADULT POPULATION - BY SEX AND INCOME GROUP - 1981

Income Group	Male		Female		Female as
	No.	%	No.	%	% of Total
Under \$ 1 000	1 286	9.9	971	14.7	43.0
\$ 1 000 - \$ 1 999	1 903	14.6	1 327	20.1	41.1
\$ 2 000 - \$ 2 999	1 981	15.2	1 274	19.3	39.1
\$ 3 000 - \$ 3 999	2 108	16.2	791	12.0	27.3
\$ 4 000 - \$ 4 999	806	6.2	378	5.7	31.9
\$ 5 000 - \$ 5 999	1 033	7.9	334	5.0	24.4
\$ 6 000 - \$ 6 999	830	6.4	385	5.8	31.7
\$ 7 000 - \$ 7 999	859	6.6	321	4.9	27.2
\$ 8 000 - \$ 8 999	310	2.4	176	2.7	36.2
\$ 9 000 - \$ 9 999	354	2.7	141	2.1	28.5
\$10 000 - \$11 999	539	4.1	186	2.8	25.7
\$12 000 - \$14 999	445	3.4	193	2.9	30.3
\$15 000 - \$20 000	276	2.1	81	1.2	22.7
\$20 000 and over	303	2.3	60	0.9	16.5
	13 023	100.0	6 618	100.0	33.7
NOT STATED	7 422		14 396		
TOTAL	20 445		21 014		

Source: 1981 Census, Table 12 - 1

Approximately 35% of females earned incomes below \$2 000 while one-quarter of the males was in the same category. More than half (54%) of the females had incomes less than \$3 000 but the proportion for males was 40%. Just over three-quarters of the females and 70% of the males earned incomes below \$6 000. An examination of the higher income groups reveals that incomes of \$12 000 and over were earned by 5% of the females and 8% of the males. The proportion of females who earned incomes of \$9 000 and over was 10% while the corresponding proportion for males was almost 15%.

The information on heads of households by income group is presented below. The distribution of income is similar to the distribution for all adults in that the highest proportions for both males and females were concentrated in the income groups under \$4 000. However, when compared with the data for female adults, there was a greater concentration of female heads of households in the lower income groups while in the case of male heads of households the reverse happened.

The proportion of female heads of households who earned incomes below \$2 000 was 39% while the proportion for male heads of households was 25%. Almost 60% of female heads of households had incomes less than \$3 000; in the case of male heads the proportion was nearly 40%. Those heads of households with incomes below \$6 000 were approximately 80% in respect of females and 67% in respect of males. In the higher income groups 5% of the female and 10% of the male heads of households had incomes of \$12 000 and over. Incomes of \$9 000 and over were earned by 9% of the female heads of households while 18% of the male heads was in the same category.

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS - BY SEX AND INCOME GROUP - 1981

Income Group	Male		Female		Female as
	No.	%	No.	%	% of Total
Under \$ 1 000	809	10.4	424	16.6	34.4
\$ 1 000 - \$ 1 999	1 123	14.4	561	21.9	33.1
\$ 2 000 - \$ 2 999	1 089	13.9	496	19.4	31.3
\$ 3 000 - \$ 3 999	1 108	14.2	337	13.2	23.3
\$ 4 000 - \$ 4 999	436	5.6	135	5.3	23.4
\$ 5 000 - \$ 5 999	629	8.0	115	4.5	15.5
\$ 6 000 - \$ 6 999	493	6.3	105	4.1	17.6
\$ 7 000 - \$ 7 999	515	6.6	99	3.9	16.1
\$ 8 000 - \$ 8 999	178	2.3	51	2.0	22.3
\$ 9 000 - \$ 9 999	253	3.2	45	1.8	15.1
\$10 000 - \$11 999	391	5.0	63	2.5	13.9
\$12 000 - \$14 999	337	4.3	73	2.9	17.8
\$15 000 - \$20 000	221	2.8	29	1.1	11.6
\$20 000 and over	234	3.0	25	1.0	9.7
	7 816	100.0	2 558	100.0	24.7
NOT STATED	2 928		3 946		
TOTAL	10 744		6 504		

Source: 1981 Census, Table 12 - 2

The statistics from the census on income distribution show that the proportion of females in the lower income groups is higher than the proportion for males. This seems to support the argument that women earn lower wages than their male counterparts. Theoretically, there are a number of factors which can contribute to this situation. It may be that a relatively high proportion of women are found in low-paying jobs. There may be a tendency to pay women low wages. On average, women may tend to work for shorter periods than men do.

With respect to low-paying jobs the question arises as to whether the women are not qualified, whether their qualifications are not appropriate or whether they are placed in these jobs, in preference to men, because the wages are low. In the case of low wages the issue is the extent to which women receive wages that are lower than the wages men would receive for doing the same jobs. There is also the question of the extent to which men are promoted to higher-paying jobs in preference to women even if the women are better qualified. With respect to the duration of the period of work there is the question of the procedure used when it is necessary to reduce the number of employees.

It is very likely that all of these factors have in varying degrees contributed to the disparities in income between males and females. Cultural practices in the society can influence the attitudes to the participation of women in the labour market. The social division of labour by sex defines the types of activities which are considered to be female occupations and these in turn may be regarded as having lower status and deserving lower remuneration. The type of educational and vocational training available and the courses pursued by women are also important; traditional attitudes can determine the courses which women select.

The belief that wages earned by women are used largely to supplement the wages of men can influence the types of jobs women are given, the remuneration which they receive and the security of the employment. In this connection, reference must be made to the fact that census data show that more than one-third of the households was headed by females. It has to be assumed, therefore, that in some of these households the women were the sole or chief breadwinners.

Discrimination can be practised openly, in terms of the allocation of jobs and the amount of remuneration. On the other hand, subtle methods, such as changing the designation of the post while retaining the same job description, can be employed.

The disparities in income also raise questions concerning the situation of self-employed women in relation to self-employed men. Self-employed women may sometimes have to divide their time between the domestic chores and the income-earning activities.

WOMEN AS RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES
PROVIDED IN THE NATIONAL BUDGET OF DOMINICA

EDUCATION SERVICES

There is no document which sets out formally the elements of an education plan for Dominica. In 1982, UNESCO prepared a report entitled "Education Sector Survey" which contained an analysis of the education and training system and recommendations for its development. On assuming office in 1980, the Minister of Education had made a policy statement which identified the main issues to which the Government should direct its attention.

Some of the issues raised by the Minister are presented here. It was felt that priority should be given to the development of the curriculum, the introduction of systematic measures to assess the children's progress through their primary schooling and an increase in the quantity and quality of teachers, buildings, equipment and materials. Recognising that handicapped children had an equal right to education, the Minister pledged continued support for the School for the Deaf and other efforts to assist the handicapped. Pre-school children would continue to receive assistance from the Government. It was felt that an immediate review and analysis of the Common Entrance Examination should be undertaken.

The Minister stated that teacher education should be given the highest priority in the programme for education for all types of schools. He expressed the view that no person should begin to teach without a minimum of two weeks'

preparation through an induction course. Attention would have to be paid to ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of the Teachers' College if that institution was to continue to play a vital role with respect to in-service and continuing education.

It was felt that seven years of primary school education did not provide adequate educational foundation for either specialised training or for life in the modern world. For this reason it was being proposed that a system of Junior Secondary Education, that was well thought out and properly administered, should be examined side by side with the review of the Common Entrance Examination. There was need for an examination of the programme and syllabus of secondary schools with a view not only to expanding the number of subjects but also to creating greater scope for vocational and technical subjects. Any diversification of the curriculum should include agriculture with emphasis on the practical aspect of the subject.

The statement expressed the need for an increase in opportunities for out-of-school learning. The importance of upgrading and updating the skills of those who have received training was stressed. The Minister stated that, in view of the fact that adult education was crucial for the development of education in Dominica, action was being taken to mount a programme for the advancement of literacy. Active consideration was being given to the establishment of a College for Further Education with varied skills including the traditional high school courses, craft and technical courses and a merger between the Sixth Form College and the Technical College. Counselling and guidance should be made available to young people.

Description of the Education System

The Education Act, 1949 which provides the legal basis for the development of education in Dominica, stipulates that education is compulsory from five to fifteen years of age. The principal elements of the formal system of education are pre-school education, primary education, the Junior Secondary Programme, secondary education and post-secondary education.

Formal education for many children in Dominica begins at the age of three. In 1985 pre-school education was provided by forty-five private institutions, twenty of these were run by the Social Centre, an organisation of the Catholic Church. School fees are charged by these schools. The main function of pre-school education is to provide a basic academic foundation in preparation for the programme offered in the infant grades of the primary schools. The extent to which children can benefit from this type of education depends on the availability of schools in their area and the ability of their parents to pay the school fees.

The Government provides a grant to assist with the payment of salaries, rental of buildings and the purchase of supplies for schools run by the Social Centre. In addition, it pays the salaries of the Supervisor of Pre-school Education and two Teacher Trainers. The Government also provides assistance to thirty additional private schools.

Primary education is designed for children between the ages of five and twelve years. This tuition is provided by fifty-five Government schools, four Government-assisted schools and seven private schools. The majority of these schools are co-educational. The primary school programme aims to improve the standard of literacy and numeracy. It is expected to provide the necessary foundation on which a secondary programme can be built.

The pupils in primary schools are expected to acquire basic knowledge and skills in the core subjects of Mathematics, Language Arts (Comprehension, Reading, Grammar and Spelling), General Science and Social Studies as well as a number of optional subjects. At the age of eleven, primary school pupils sit the Common Entrance Examination which determines those children who will enter the traditional secondary schools.

The programme for secondary education involves a five-year course of study, which is very academic in nature, leading to the General Certificate of Education (GCE) Ordinary Level and the Caribbean Examination Council (CXC) certificate. There are nine secondary schools; two are Government schools, six are Government-assisted and one is entirely private. The Government schools are all co-educational, three of the Government-assisted schools are co-educational, two cater to girls only and one is a boys' school.

The Government pays the salaries of the teachers in the Government-assisted schools and also provides a subvention which is based on the number of students. The ~~parents~~ of children at all schools are responsible for the purchase of textbooks. However, the Government awards scholarships and bursaries to a number of students. These scholarships include free textbooks and stationery. In addition, needy students can apply to the Education Trust Fund for assistance. Efforts are made at each school to provide library services.

Those students who have completed primary education but do not pass the Common Entrance Examination or who for some reason do not go to secondary schools remain in their primary schools and participate in the Junior Secondary

Programme. This three-year programme is designed to equip students with skills that will enable them to gain employment on leaving school or continue learning their skills by enrolling in craft courses. The programme is a combination of academic courses and skills training and includes six main groups of vocational subjects which are varied according to the needs of the area in which they are taught.

Some students who pass the academic examinations enrol at the Extra-mural Department of the University of the West Indies (UWI) to pursue courses leading to the GCE and CXC examinations. The authorities hope to introduce a pilot project whereby students in the Junior Secondary Programme would be tested at the age of fifteen to determine those who could then be transferred to the formal secondary programme.

The Clifton Dupigny Community College, which is a merger of the former Sixth Form College and the Technical College, has academic and technical divisions. The objectives of this institution are to extend the work done in the secondary schools and to train students in the skills for entrepreneurship, middle management and higher education; to train students to be skilled craftsmen, technicians and secretaries and prepare them for entry into more advanced courses of technology and secretarial studies; to provide opportunities for the upgrading of skills; to provide opportunities for continuing education through part-time programmes; to provide opportunities for para-professional training in areas such as teaching and to offer first-year University Courses.

The students who enter the Academic Division are largely secondary schools graduates who have passed a minimum of five subjects at GCE "O" Level and/or CXC. They pursue a two-

year course leading to the GCE Advanced Level. The Technical Division runs two types of courses. The Craft Courses are designed to help students develop practical skills. The students participating in these courses generally tend to be graduates of the Junior Secondary Programme, students who did not complete Secondary education and adults who wish to improve their skills. The Technicians' Courses are pursued by graduates of secondary schools who wish to combine technical education with academic studies. On successful completion of their programme they are eligible to enter technical institutions of higher learning. In the Technical Division of the College the Sewing Course lasts for one year, all other courses are conducted over a two-year period.

The entry qualifications for admission to the Technical Division vary according to the level of the courses pursued. Candidates for the Craft courses are required to sit an examination in Mathematics and English and are then interviewed. The minimum requirement for private Secretaries' Certificate is four subjects at "O" Level or CXC while the minimum for other Technicians' courses is three subjects at "O" Level or CXC. The authorities would prefer a minimum of four subjects but they sometimes have to accept students with passes in less than three subjects.

Students are prepared for City and Guilds, "O" Level, CXC, LCC and RSA examinations. Pupils who are enrolled in Craft courses are encouraged to pursue studies for "O" Level and CXC examinations.

Students pursuing full-time courses in the Academic Division receive free education but full-time students in the Technical Division have to pay school fees. All part-time students at the College have to pay fees. The view

has been expressed that more scholarships should be provided for students in the Technical Division.

Formerly teacher training in Dominica consisted of a two-year in-college course. However, an evaluation of the situation in 1980 revealed that, given the existing annual rate of output of trained teachers, it would have taken a considerably long period of time to train all the untrained teachers. In addition the Government had to pay salaries to the trainees as well as to the substitute teachers. It was decided therefore to implement the School-based In-service Teacher Education Programme.

The programme is of three years' duration during which teachers spend the bulk of their time in the classroom. College tutors visit the trainees regularly to help with teaching strategies. The students come together for block and day-release workshops during which time tutors deliver lectures on various aspects of the programme. Throughout the programme the students are assessed, taking into consideration assignments, tests, teaching practice and general performance. Only those students who do not perform satisfactorily during the course are required to sit a final examination in order to satisfy the tutors. The minimum requirement for teacher training are four subjects at GCE "O" Level or CXC but special consideration may be given to older teachers.

Enrolment in Educational Institutions

There are no statistics available on the enrolment of students in pre-school programmes. However, in 1983 it was estimated that the number of female students was higher than that of male students.

During the years 1975 to 1983, the proportion of pupils enrolled in primary schools who were females ranged from 46% to 52% (see Table 4). The proportion was less than 50% after 1978.

Females accounted for more than half of the students enrolled in secondary schools over the same period, with the proportions ranging from 55% to 65% (see Table 5). An examination of the combined figures for primary and secondary schools reveals that female students represented more than half of the total except in the years 1979 and 1980 (see Table 6).

During this period there was a downward trend in the total number of students enrolled in primary and secondary schools combined. However, enrolment in secondary schools increased with the addition of two new schools. The rate of increase in the number of female students in secondary schools was substantially greater than the corresponding rate for male students.

During the years 1975 to 1985, females constituted less than half of the students enrolled in the Clifton Dupigny Community College and its predecessors except in 1977 and 1978 when they accounted for 52% and 55% respectively of the students in the Sixth Form College (see Tables 7, 8 and 9).

Female teacher trainees outnumbered their male counterparts by as much as three to one in some cases in the years 1975 to 1980 (see Table 10).

Registration in Courses; Performance

To a large extent the programme in primary education is geared towards the preparation of students for the Common Entrance Examination. Table 11 shows that the majority of the students who sat the Common Entrance Examination were females. The proportion of students who passed the examination during the years 1979 to 1984 ranged from 20% to 45% and the rate of passes for female students was slightly higher than the overall ratio in each year.

Unfortunately the data available on the results of the CXC Basic and General Proficiency Examinations for secondary schools are not disaggregated on the basis of gender. The statistics for private students for the year 1984 show that female students accounted for 57% of total entries. There were overall pass rates of 36% and 40% for females and males respectively at the Basic Proficiency Level and overall pass rates of 79% and 77% for females and males respectively at the General Proficiency Level.

Table 12 contains data on the results of the GCE "O" Level examinations 1984. It will be observed that whereas subject entries (1608) by females students represented 58% of total subject entries (2,775), the total number of passes by female students accounted for only 47.3% of total passes. Just over one-quarter of the subject entries by female students were successful while the corresponding figure for males was 41%. Female students accounted for more than 50% of the entries for English Language, Human and Social Biology, Food and Nutrition, Commerce, Accounts, English Literature, Mathematics and Economics. Economics was the only subject for which the proportion of passes for females was significantly higher than the proportion for males.

The statistics available on the results of the GCE "A" Level are not disaggregated by gender. It is useful however to examine the information on enrolment by subject for full-time studies. In the Academic Division, females represented 50% or more of both first and second-year students pursuing "A" Level studies in Accounting, English, Economics, French, History and Mathematics during the year 1985/1986 (See Table 13). In the Technical Division female students were largely concentrated in courses such as Private Secretaries' Certificate, Secretarial studies, Certificate in Office studies and Sewing (see Table 14).

Out of a total of 25 teachers in the Academic Division in 1985/86, ten were females and there were three females in the staff of 14 in the Technical Division.

University of the West Indies

In 1977 UWI instituted at the Extra-mural Department the Challenge Programme which offers first year courses in the Social Sciences. Students who successfully complete this course are required to spend only two years in one of the Campus territories in order to complete their undergraduate courses. Another programme was introduced in 1983 when UWI began transmitting courses via satellite to the Extra-mural Department. This programme, UWIDITE, permits students to attend lectures at the Centre and interact directly with lectures on the Campus. The UWIDITE programme also transmits courses in special education for qualified teachers who wish to become specialists in some aspects of education.

In addition to the Challenge and UWIDITE programmes the Extra-mural Department provides a Basic Primary Education

Programme for adults who have not completed their education in primary schools and conducts a number of programmes, including "O" Level courses, in a range of subjects.

Table 15 contains information on the courses which were offered by the Extra-mural Department during the academic years 1984/85 and 1985/86. These include Basic Education, "O" Level Courses, UWI First Year Courses and Certificate in Education. Overall, females accounted for more than half of total enrolments for programmes organised by the Extra-mural Department.

Table 16 contains data on student registration at all three UWI Campuses in 1973/74, 1980/81 and 1984/85. There appears to have been fluctuations in the total number of students (excluding higher degrees) registered at UWI Campuses at Mona, Jamaica, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Cave Hill, Barbados. The table shows that females accounted for 38%, 39% and 44% respectively. The number of registered students in each of the years 1980/81 and 1984/85 was considerably lower than in 1973/74. This reduction in the number of students may be partly due to the fact that some first year students would have completed their courses in Dominica in the Challenge Programme.

During these three years there were no female students registered in the Faculty of Engineering and the only year in which females pursued studies in Agriculture was in 1973/74. Statistics available on First Degrees awarded show that there were no females among the five students who graduated in 1980/81, while out of twelve graduates in 1985, five were females (see Table 17).

Other Educational and Training Programmes

Adult literacy and educational programmes are run by the Government through the Adult Education Programme. This programme aims to improve the literacy of the adult population, to develop human resources and to enable each citizen to participate meaningfully in the social, economic and cultural development of the country.

The Adult Education Programme is varied. It includes basic literacy courses, provides tuition for the School Leaving Certificates and the Junior Secondary Programmes and offers teaching for a number of skills. However great emphasis is laid on the literacy courses. All courses are conducted in the evening for participants over the age of fifteen.

Efforts are being made to develop workbooks for the programme and there are plans to hold a two-week summer workshop in 1986 to deal with the matter of the production of materials for the programmes.

In the Skills courses, females tend to be concentrated in areas such as Home Economics, Sewing and Embroidery, but other courses such as Woodwork are offered. Females constitute the majority of persons who participate in the programme both as facilitators and as adult learners.

For the purposes of the Adult Education Programme the country is divided into six zones with a total of 50 Adult Education Committees which co-ordinate the various elements of the programme.

The Youth Development Division of the Ministry of Community Development organises a Skills Training Programme

for young people who have left school. This vocational training programme is designed to meet the specific employment needs of the country. The programme is geared towards providing young persons with basic skills needed for the existing job market as well as developing projects for self-employed persons. Courses in the Skills Training Programme are conducted over a period of three months. The Division also seeks to identify employment opportunities for its graduates.

The Youth Development Division, which has no training centre, uses existing buildings such as garages for the practical aspects of its courses and occasionally rents a hall to be used as a classroom. Training courses are conducted as far as possible in the districts where the skills and expertise are required.

The Skills Training Programme is jointly funded and supported by the Government of Dominica, the Organisation of American States (OAS) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Table 18 contains information on graduates of the programme. Females were largely concentrated in those courses where the activities are similar to the tasks performed in taking care of the family and in managing the household - care of children and the elderly, home assistants, hotel and restaurant operation. The only agricultural activity in which females accounted for the majority of graduates was floraculture/landscaping. They were also predominant in food processing but their participation in technical courses was very low.

The Youth Development Division organises a Correspondence Course jointly with the Caribbean Centre of the

Commonwealth Youth Programme. This course is designed for persons engaged in professional social work, persons whose jobs involve social communication (e.g. teachers, policemen) and leaders of youth groups. Ten persons completed the course which ended in December 1985; of these four (40%) were females.

The Summer School Programme was initiated in 1982 by the Minister of Education. The programme is of eight weeks' duration and operates in the evening in order to accommodate working persons. It offers more than fifty courses covering a wide range of activities and provides an opportunity for participants to pursue academic courses and acquire new skills or improve existing ones.

Table 19 provides data on a sample of courses from the Summer School Programme and the level of participation by females in these courses. Among the courses in which females constituted the majority of the participants were Business Administration and Computer Science. Courses such as Auto Mechanics and Electronics did not attract many female participants.

The Government of Dominica does not provide any child care facilities. The Social Centre operates a day nursery which takes care of children from the age of three months to three years and can accommodate one hundred children. In June 1986 there were eighty-six children in attendance and forty-six (53%) of these were females. The nursery caters mainly to low-income parents such as domestic servants and shop assistants. The Fees which are charged vary according to the income of the parents. A meal is provided for the children.

The Centre receives an annual grant from the Government but has to depend heavily on local private contributions and assistance from external agencies.

Scholarships and Bursaries; Loans

The following data shows the number of students in Secondary Schools who received scholarships and bursaries during the years 1981 through 1985. The proportion awarded to female students ranged between 63% and 71%.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES

Year	<u>Scholarships</u>			<u>Bursaries</u>			<u>Grand Total</u>			Female as % of Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	
1981	27	53	80	17	31	48	44	84	128	65.6
1982	25	55	80	14	39	53	39	94	133	70.7
1983	34	51	85	15	34	49	49	85	134	63.4
1984	24	56	80	25	28	53	49	84	133	63.2
1985	-	-	80	-	-	53	-	-	133	-

Source: Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure 1985/86.

There is no information available on Government awards for post-secondary education both within and outside the country. The data on training awards within the Public Service are not disaggregated according to gender.

The Government of Dominica operates a loan scheme for higher education in local, regional and extra-regional institutions. Studies in the Humanities, Liberal Arts, Classical and Modern Languages and Social Sciences except Teacher Training and Managerial and Commercial courses are

excluded from the Scheme. The maximum loan available is EC \$40,500. A total of 121 loans have been issued and 60 (50%) of these went to female students.

Evaluation of the Situation of Women

The conditions for obtaining formal education appear to be virtually the same for both male and female students. The duration of the period for compulsory education for all students is from five to fifteen years of age. The public and private schools follow the same basic curriculum and prepare students for the same examinations. Variations may result depending on a school's ability to obtain and pay qualified teachers but this is applicable to all schools.

Female students account for a higher proportion of enrolled students in secondary schools. However, at the end of their secondary programme the overall level of their achievements, in relative terms, at GCE "O" Level and CXC examinations falls below that of male students. Among other things, this can adversely affect their ability to gain entrance to the Clifton Dupigny Community College and institutions providing tertiary education. The question arises as to whether female students in general fail to take advantage of the opportunities which are available, as has been claimed. There is also the issue as to whether the differences in the levels of performance, as illustrated by the results of the Common Entrance Examination, tend naturally to lessen or disappear during the years at secondary school.

Female students who pursue vocational studies still tend to be concentrated in traditional female subject areas such as needlework, home economics, child care and hotel and restaurant activities. Their participation in science and technology studies is very low.

Three major approaches have been recommended with a view to devising strategies for effecting change in the educational status of women. Career guidance and counselling services should be available to students. Special attention should be given to the teaching of mathematics and science in order to ensure that female students acquire the background necessary for the successful study of these subjects. A programme should be arranged to bring to the attention of female students the opportunities which exist in scientific and technical areas. This programme would include visits to schools by personnel of the Community College, field trips to the College to get acquainted with the facilities available and the equipment used and discussions with women who have received such training.

Problems

Some of the problems encountered in the area of education are briefly mentioned here. There appears to be a greater demand for more places in secondary schools than are available. It will be recalled that the Junior Secondary Programme was introduced to assist in alleviating the problem. Supplies of resource materials including textbooks and science equipment are inadequate. Concern has been expressed over the high proportion of untrained teachers.

The Community College has found that some students experience difficulty in making the transition from secondary school to the college. The college encounters some problems in recruiting personnel to teach West Indian History, French and Physics.

Budget Allocations

The Minister of Finance in the Budget Address in 1985 identified the traditional deficiencies in education as being the lack of pre-service training and a strong orientation toward academic subjects coupled with a low transition rate from primary to secondary school. It was further stated that the Common Entrance Examination had tended to produce students who concentrated on academic subjects thereby generating a youth population unfit to fill ready-made jobs rather than students who had developed a broad range of skills needed to assist the country's development.

The Minister stated that given the share (18%) of the budget allocated to Education in 1984/85, there might not be much scope for increasing the allocation to that sector particularly when looked at from the point of view of overall recurrent expenditure. It had however been recognised that expenditure on material and supplies was still low, amounting to only an average of \$3 per primary school in 1984/85.

Much of the capital works which had been undertaken in recent years had been in response to the rehabilitation and reconstruction necessitated by the hurricanes. One of the main concerns of the Government was to identify funding for a technical/vocational project comprising the construction of workshops and the provision of the required equipment.

Budgetary Allocations

Table 20 contains information on recurrent expenditure for the Ministry of Education; it shows actual expenditure for the fiscal years 1982/83 and 1983/84, revised estimates for 1984/85 and estimates for 1985/86. Recurrent expenditure on education in the years 1982/83 and 1983/84 accounted for

about 18% of total recurrent expenditure. The estimates for 1984/85 and 1985/86 indicated that the corresponding figures would be about 18% and 20% respectively. The proportion of total recurrent expenditure devoted to primary education in 1982/83 and 1983/84 was 62% while the proportions in the estimates for 1984/85 and 1985/86 were 60% and 62% respectively. Recurrent expenditure on technical education represented between 4% and 5% of the total for 1982/83 and 1983/84 with similar proportions in the estimates for the other two fiscal years.

Under the heading "Primary Education", the expenditure on "Development of Practical Skills" was directed at the Junior Secondary Programme.

Data on Personal Emoluments for the Ministry of Education are contained in Table 21.

Data on capital expenditure for the Ministry of Education are as follows:

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Estimates 1985/86	Revised Estimates 1984/85	Actual 1983/84	Actual 1982/83	Actual up to 1981/82
1359 630	1639 306	1300 650	2085 385	7350 355

There were no proposals to initiate action on any substantial new projects in 1985/86.

HEALTH SERVICES

National Health Plan 1982 - 1987

The purpose of the National Health Plan 1982-1987 of Dominica which was prepared in cooperation with PAHO/WHO is to facilitate the development of optimum health for all and to orient the implementation of primary health care strategies. The principal objectives of the Plan are to improve the efficacy and efficiency of existing reserves and to aid decision-making and resource mobilisation into new investments or new programme definitions. According to the Plan, the Government is committed to achieving, for every citizen, positive health which incorporates a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.

The Government endorses the WHO goal of Health for All by the year 2000. In the Caribbean context this goal means more than the absence of disease; it means ~~work~~ people who are fit and productive, school children who are fit and able to benefit from their education and whose physical and mental development has not been permanently impaired by malnutrition in infancy and early childhood. It also embraces ample coverage of maternal and child health care, including family planning and immunisation, dental care, emotionally well adjusted individuals and freedom from dependence on alcohol, tobacco and other substances. The Primary Health Care strategy is identified as being the principal method for achieving the goal of Health for All by the year 2000.

The plan states that primary health care will include the promotion of proper nutrition, an adequate supply of safe water, basic sanitation, maternal and child care, immunisation against the major infectious diseases, education, appropriate treatment for common diseases and injuries and the provision objective in the further development of the primary health care strategy and its components is to ensure that those sections of the population which are currently underserved as well as high risk and vulnerable groups will be better served.

The components of the primary health care strategy are enunciated in the Plan. Some of these components are the immediate extension of health services coverage and environmental improvement, community organisation and participation, intersectoral cooperation and the development of appropriate technology and operational research. They also include the establishment of a national system for financing the health sector, the development of appropriate human resources and the availability of critical supplies and equipment and the development of organised health and family life education programmes.

Some of the areas which have been identified for special attention are the improvement of mental health, food handling,

the protection of water resources and the revision and adaptation of health and health-related legislation.

The Government also expresses its intention to strengthen the facilities at the Princess Margaret Hospital and the network of health care facilities in order to allow them to better fulfil their role as a component of primary health care services.

Births

Table 22 contains information on live births for the year 1984. Approximately one-quarter of live births occurred to mothers under the age of twenty and 56% to mothers less than twenty-five years old. Of the births occurring to mothers under twenty years, eighty-eight were second-births, fifteen were third-births and one was a fourth-birth.

Morbidity

Statistics on the five leading causes of hospitalisation of patients in the medical wards of the Princess Margaret Hospital in 1984 are presented in Table 23. Hypertension and diabetes mellitus accounted for 16% and 15% respectively of total admissions. Patients who were sixty-five years and over accounted for 55% of the cases related to hypertension, 64% of the cases of heart failure and 61% of the cases with cerebro-vascular disease. Almost 90% of the patients with

diabetes were forty-five years and over and approximately three-quarters of the alcoholic-related cases were in respect of patients under sixty-five years. The statistics are not disaggregated by gender.

The data showed that there had been a reduction in admissions with diabetics; this was attributed to the efficiency of the diabetic clinic. There were no reported cases of communicable diseases subject to International Health Regulations. Gastroenteritis appeared to be a major problem in one district. The poor quality and quantity of potable water were contributing factors to the high incidence of this disease. However, there was a reduction in the number of cases of typhoid fever.

Mortality

There were significant increases in both the infant mortality and neonatal death rates in 1984 (See Table 24). Thirty-five of these deaths occurred in the 0-28 day period. However, on processing the data on neo-natal deaths, it was found that sixteen of these deaths had occurred during a four month period when the neo-natal unit was without the services of a paediatrician.

Heart disease, the principal cause of death, was responsible for 28% of all deaths in 1984 followed by malignant neoplasma (17%) (See Table 25). There is no data available on principal causes of death by gender. Table 26 contains information on the five leading causes of death of children under five years old. There was a total of forty-three deaths in this age-group and thirty-one resulted from certain conditions originating in the perinatal period. In the 1-4 age group there were two deaths one from heart disease and the other from disease of the respiratory system.

With respect to communicable diseases, the leading cause of death was tuberculosis with seven cases followed by meningococcal infections with three deaths

Hospital Services

The Government of Dominica is currently focussing attention on the efficient and effective delivery of health services at the secondary level. The Princess Margaret Hospital is the only secondary care hospital in the country. Hospital care is also provided by the Psychiatric Hospital which is situated in the same compound as the Princess Margaret Hospital and three district hospitals at Portsmouth, Marigot and Grand Bay. There are 189 beds in the Princess Margaret and Psychiatric Hospitals. The data below shows that there are eight specialist Medical Officers at these two institutions.

SELECTED POSTS AT PRINCESS MARGARET HOSPITAL AND PSYCHIATRIC UNIT

POST	PRINCESS MARGARET HOSPITAL			PSYCHIATRIC UNIT		
	No.	FEMALE		No.	FEMALE	
		No.	%		No.	%
Specialist Medical Officer	7	1	14	1	-	-
Radiographer	4	4	100	-	-	-
Physiotherapist	1	1	100	-	-	-
Matron	1	1	100	-	-	-
Assistant Matron	1	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental Sister	3	3	100	-	-	-
Ward Sister	11	11	100	-	-	-
Senior Nurse	-	-	-	2	2	100
Staff Nurse	76	62	86	4	4	100
Clinical Nurse Practitioner	2	2	100	-	-	-
Senior Dispenser	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing Assistant	32	32	100	20	16	80

Source: Princess Margaret Hospital

Hospital statistics for the period January to May, 1986 are shown in Table 27 which contains data on the number of beds in each ward, admissions and discharges including deaths and a number of derived statistics such as bed occupancy.

During this period there was only one ward, male psychiatric, which appeared to suffer from over-crowding. Rates of occupancy in both the male and female surgical wards exceeded 90%. There is a fee of \$5.00 per bed per day for those patients who can afford it.

Recent improvements in outpatient services include the commencement of two new clinics in 1984 - cardiology and sickle cell disease. With respect to the cardiology clinic, this gives the health personnel more time to assess patients and do ECGs. In the case of sickle cell disease there is more time to follow up the multiple problems of those patients who survive to adulthood.

District Services

There are seven health districts and forty-four health clinics in Dominica. With the exception of the Roseau District, each district has a team of workers headed by the District Medical Officer and including a family nurse practitioner, staff nurses, primary care nurses and a health visitor.

The health districts provide services related to the protection of children under five years including nutrition surveillance, immunisation and treatment of minor ailments and services related to family planning and ante-natal and post-natal care as part of the Maternal and Child Health

Programme. These services are provided, by appointment, by the district nurse/midwife. In addition, community-based ambulatory general care is provided at the same facilities at clinics conducted by district medical officers. These officers also see children and mothers at risk who are referred by the district nurse.

Community participation with intersectoral cooperation forms an integral part of district services. In one district in 1984 more than fifty community members were trained in various aspects of community health.

Immunisation

In the National Health Plan the provision of immunisation against six target diseases, measles, pertussis, paralytic poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, tetanus and diphtheria has been identified as being a component of the Child Health Programme. In 1984 the goal of 80% immunisation coverage was achieved for DPT, TOPV and measles by all districts while Portsmouth was the only district that did not achieve the goal for BCG.

Maternal and Child Care

The Maternal and Child Care Health Programme covers integrated services in child welfare, nutrition, care during pregnancy, labour and delivery and family planning. The

district nurse is responsible for conducting antenatal and child health clinics weekly. Nurse/midwives are urged to hold staggered clinics in order to accommodate pregnant working mothers. The women are given advice on diet and nutrition, the dangers of taking unnecessary drugs, contraceptives and family planning and breast-feeding. Where necessary they are given treatment or referred to specialists. Home visits are also made to those women who have failed to keep clinic appointments, to those with high-risk pregnancies and in order to make arrangements for those who have requested home deliveries.

In 1984 the percentage coverage of pregnant women was high in all districts, ranging from 93% to 100%. However, the rate of attendance at antenatal clinics by the sixteenth week of pregnancy was only 42% for all districts. This has been attributed to two factors : a desire to conceal the pregnancy for as long as possible and the fear that early attendance would entail too many antenatal visits. On average, the women paid about six antenatal visits to clinics in 1984.

Out of a total of 1844 pregnant women, 1744 (95%) were given iron supplement in 1985.

There was a marked improvement in attendance at post-natal clinics in 1984 with six of the seven districts

achieving a coverage of 70%. The significant increase in attendance at Child Health Clinics was attributed to the fact that the Health Information System ensures that all births are recorded at the health centre/clinics and hence permits health personnel to follow up defaulters.

In 1982 a Breast Feeding Committee was established. This committee is reported to have been instrumental in getting the law relating to maternity leave amended so that the mother could spend more time at home after confinement. The nine week period permits mothers to breast-feed their babies for a longer period before returning to work.

With respect to family planning services, the Maternal and Child Health Manual advises all health workers to participate actively in the effort to achieve a wide coverage of women especially those in the high-risk category. The women who are thought to be especially at high risk are teenagers, mothers who have had more than three children, mothers who have had caesarian sections, mothers who have had short birth intervals and mothers with children who suffer from gastro-enteritis or malnutrition.

As part of the effort to upgrade the knowledge and skills of nursing personnel in family planning techniques, the UWIDITE Programme, the transmission of courses by satellite, has been employed in organising courses in Reproductive Health.

Family Planning counselling is provided in varying situations: at antenatal and welfare clinics; soon after the birth of a baby at the hospital or at home by the attending nurse; during home visits by primary health care nurses; at the paediatric ward of the hospital when mothers are visiting sick children; and through discussions/lectures and films by the Family Planning Unit of the Ministry of Health and by the Dominica Planned Parenthood Association.

The authorities have established youth clinics which provide health services including family life education and counselling and, in some cases, distribute contraceptives to sexually-active teenagers. The overall goal of the project is to reduce the rate of teenage pregnancy. The specific objectives are to increase basic knowledge of the reproductive process among teenagers, to encourage teenagers to be responsible in matters related to sexual behaviour, to increase their knowledge of contraceptive methods and to increase the use of contraceptives among teenagers who are sexually active.

A project entitled "Operation Research on Male Motivation" is also being implemented with a view to reducing male opposition to family planning which is frequently cited as an obstacle to the use of contraceptives by both males and females. The objectives of the project are to increase awareness among men of the benefits of family planning, to

increase knowledge of the different types of contraceptives, to dispel rumours and misconceptions regarding methods of contraception and to increase the use of contraceptives.

In 1984 the School Health Programme was well developed in six health districts. The coverage of school entrants and leavers ranged between 80% and 100% while for those in the middle grades it ranged between 62% and 80%. The most common problems encountered were dental caries and skin infections.

Table 28 contains information relating to maternal child health and family planning services for 1984.

Nutrition

In the National Health Plan, malnutrition, anaemia, obesity and nutrition-related diseases such as diabetes mellitus and hypertension have been identified as being the food and nutrition problems of public health importance.

The Food and Nutrition Council was established in 1981. The functions of the Councils are as follows: to make recommendations for national food and nutrition policy; to develop a food and nutrition planning process; to monitor food and nutrition programmes; to prepare and evaluate food and nutrition projects; to assist in the implementation of selected projects; to assist, in collaboration with other responsible

agencies, in the establishment of food quality throughout the food chain; and to perform such other functions related to food and nutrition as the Minister may from time to time deem necessary.

The promotion of nutrition education in schools is one of the programmes of the Food and Nutrition Council which has been given priority. By the end of 1984, food and nutrition manuals for the infant and junior grades of primary schools had been introduced into the formal school system. In 1984 Family Nurse Practitioners were trained in the Copper Sulphate method of haemoglobin determination, which was introduced in the school Health programme of that year. The results showed that 0.8% of the children had haemoglobin levels below 10g/dl.

At the community level, the Joint Nutrition WHO/UNICEF Support Programme (JNSP) assisted two women's groups engaged in income-generating projects during the same year.

Serious attention has been paid to the identification of mal-nourished children in order to facilitate the provision of care to this group.

In 1984 data on the nutritional status of 3386 children aged 0-23 months and representing 93% of children in that particular age-group were collected from all clinics. The proportion of these children who were mal-nourished was 5%.

The rates of malnutrition increased from 2.8% in the first six months of life to 6.6% in the second year. A survey of 4458 children aged 0-5 years in 1985 revealed that 4.5% suffered from some form of malnutrition. Of this group 11% suffered from moderate and severe malnutrition.

Noting the high proportion of teenage pregnancies, 29.1% in 1980 and 26.1% in 1981, the National Health Plan draws attention to the fact that, next to young children, pregnant adolescents are nutritionally the most vulnerable group. It goes on to state that the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women may be frequently aggravated by parasitic infestation, including hookworms, contributing to the development of anaemia.

The birth weight of babies is considered to be a useful indicator of maternal nutrition. The data available for 1984 shows that 6.1% of new borns had birth weights of less than 2.5 kg. In addition, clinic and laboratory records of 88% of the pregnant women revealed that 30% had haemoglobin values below the recommended level of 11g/dl. Women between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four constituted 71% of the pregnant women with low haemoglobin levels.

NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH HAEMOGLOBIN
LEVELS BELOW 11g/dl BY AGE GROUPS, 1984

(AGE GROUP (YEARS))								TOTAL
15 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 29		30+		
No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%	
145	35.9	143	35.4	62	15.3	54	13.4	404

Source - Clinic Records - Annual Report of Chief Medical Officer, 1984

The Dietitian who deals with nutrition-related diseases mainly hypertension, diabetes and obesity, visits the Princess Margaret Hospital once per week to give dietary advice to patients in order to ensure that the nutritional aspects of the kitchen are working smoothly. Dietary counselling is given to in-patients at the hospital and to out-patients attending medical clinics. Visits are also paid to the seven health districts. The radio is used to provide nutritional education to the community.

There are two studies dealing with dietary matters which are scheduled to be undertaken in 1986; a study on dietary practices was expected to be initiated in July, 1986 and the nutritional value of soya products will be examined.

The Food and Nutrition Council has established a Pilot School Feeding Project with the assistance of external funding. The objectives of the Project are as follows: to teach nutrition education and agricultural science in primary schools; to supply lunches to 2,000 children between the ages of six and twelve years; to encourage community participation and self-reliance in the feeding of primary school children; to establish a nutrition surveillance system at primary school level; and to formulate a methodology for establishing and operating school feeding programmes. It is hoped that the Project will increase awareness of the use and value of local goods.

It has been debated that school feeding programmes for this age group does not make any significant impact on nutritional status. This argument will be tested through the nutritional surveillance system. A built-in component of the Project is a subjective evaluation by teachers of any changes in learning abilities of children.

The project is expected to be implemented in seven schools but currently six schools are involved and 1550 persons are supplied meals which are supposed to provide one-third of their daily requirements of calories. School gardens have been established and produce from these gardens are used in the preparation of meals.

The Project has been designed to involve community members and its success will depend to a large extent on their active participation. Community members, mainly women, are responsible for preparing and serving meals. Training sessions in food preparation, service storage and sanitation were conducted and the Dietitian supervised recipe trials. Special food handlers' clinics were organised by health officials. The community members also provided voluntary labour for the construction of the kitchens and water tanks but building materials were purchased with project funds.

It is reported that there have been signs of improvement in the nutritional status of the children. The Project has been successful in exposing the children to agriculture. However it has not achieved self-sufficiency with respect to the output of school gardens which provide only about 5% to 10% of the food required. The view has been expressed ~~that~~ that the goal of self-sufficiency was too ambitious. It is felt however that the Project has been able to develop community spirit and that it has stimulated the development of agriculture at the community level.

The Project is expected to last three years but it is hoped that funding will be provided for an additional two years.

Dental Health

In 1984 it was admitted that dental health was one aspect of health care which had hitherto been neglected. During that year the Ministry commenced implementation of its strategy for extending dental health coverage to the rural population by decentralising the dental auxiliary staff and initiating an island-wide Preventive Dental Health Programme. It is hoped that the strategy employed in the School Dental Health Programme will reduce the incidence of dental caries by 50% over a three year period.

Health Education

The Health Education Unit performs a number of functions. It is seeking to establish a policy in the Ministry of Health for Health and Family Life Education in schools. The staff of the Unit trains health workers who will then ~~lect~~ure to clients at clinics and to community groups. Family life education is included in the curriculum of the Teachers' College and workshops are organised for training teachers in primary schools. The Unit conducts seminars for health committees and runs 8-week training courses for selected community members in various aspects of health in addition to health and family life education. Special sessions are held for male groups in the community by the Male Outreach Worker. The Unit runs a programme at the Youth Centre weekly during the

school year and provides support for all health teams and voluntary groups. It has trained breast feeding groups in areas such as the benefits of breast-feeding, problems, myths and misconceptions. The Unit organises programmes in schools for school leavers and offers assistance with audio-visual material and the production of educational materials.

Females constitute the majority of persons who participate in health and family life education programmes.

Detection of Cancer

Women are routinely submitted to mammary palpation whenever they visit a clinic or a doctor's office and have to undergo medical examinations but there does not appear to be any specific services, available locally, for the detection of cancer. Out of a total of 58 cases confirmed histologically, in 1984, 36 were found in females. There were 11 cases of breast cancer and 7 cases of cancer of the cervix.

Mental Health

Mental Health care has not yet been fully established. In 1984 the medical authorities expressed concern over the lack of facilities which prevented them from separating acute patients from chronic patients at the Psychiatric Unit. In addition it had been stressed repeatedly that there was need for a social worker, an occupational therapist and a workshop.

Environmental Health Services

In the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer, 1984 attention was drawn to the high incidence of typhoid, infectious and parasitic diseases. This indicated the urgent need for improving environmental sanitation especially with respect to sewage disposal.

Training

Dominica has a School of Nursing with a permanent staff of a Principal Tutor and four trained tutors.

Information on the courses which are offered is provided below. Students were admitted to the General Nursing course in 1985 for the first time since 1980. A decision had been taken to suspend the programme because it was anticipated that the supply of trained nurses would exceed the demand provided for in the Estimates of Expenditure. In the¹⁹⁸⁵ National Health Plan it is stated that the emphasis will be laid on the training of primary care nurses for the successful implementation of primary health care. After receiving their training, primary care nurses return to their communities to serve as links between the communities and the rest of the health sector as well as to provide basic health care.

TRAINING OF NURSES AND PHARMACISTS

COURSE	Admission Requirement	Duration of study	No. Enrolled			No. of Graduates		
			'82	'83	'84	'82	'83	'84
General Nursing	GCE O'Level 4 subjects	3 Yrs.	-	-	-	24	17	-
Midwifery Trained Nurse	R.N.	1 Yr.	7	-	12	10	7	-
Nursing Assistants	School Leaving Cert.	18 mths	-	25	-	-	-	21
Primary Care Nurse	School Leaving Cert.	2 Yrs.	23	-	-	-	11	23
Mental Health Nurse	School Leaving Cert	2 Yrs.	3	6	-	-	-	3
Pharmacy	School Leaving Cert.	2½ Yrs.	8	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Annual Report of Chief Medical Officer, 1984

Facilities

The National Health Plan identified what were considered to be the main deficiencies in the Princess Margaret Hospital. Some improvements have been effected but the upgrading of facilities at the hospital still remains a priority. In 1984 the Out-patient Department was transferred to an area with improved facilities. Prior to that, out-patients were examined in conditions of severe overcrowding and the corridor was used

as a waiting area. The Utility Block which will house the kitchen and canteen, the laundry, the central sterile supply department and maintenance-engineering facilities has just been completed. This will relieve the situation in respect of the central sterile supply department which was a congested area and difficult to supervise.

There is a new recovery room in the operating theatre but new equipment is needed. The space in the existing administrative building is inadequate and the building itself has structural defects. It is expected that construction of a main services building will commence in 1986. This building will accommodate the casualty and emergency department, outpatient services, the pharmacy, medical records, X-ray department, the admissions department, physiotherapy and administration.

A Hospital Cost Containment Project has been initiated with the assistance of USAID. The aim of the project is to reduce costs, focussing mainly on the dietary aspects, the laundry and the central sterile supply department but it will also look at other areas such as financing, maintenance and records. It is expected that the project will make recommendations relating to the computerisation of activities.

These projects are all part of the exercise of upgrading secondary health care. However, there are problems with

respect to equipment and medical supplies. In addition, there is need for more highly trained staff.

It is felt that primary health care has been very successful as a result of which it makes great demands on the budget in terms of professional staff and drugs. One drawback which could affect the smooth operation of primary health care services is the fact that most clinics do not have adequate electricity nor refrigeration. This necessitates the collection of the requisite vaccines from the main depot in Roseau a short time before the clinics session in order to maintain the cold chain.

The implementation of health programmes has to some extent been curtailed by financial and manpower constraints. As a consequence, attempts have been made to have the health sector finance some of its costs. These initiatives include the re-introduction of fees for certain hospital services and the establishment of a Revolving Drug Fund. The money for starting up this fund was obtained from the Social Security Fund.

Budgetary Allocations

The Minister of finance in the Budget Address for 1985/86 repeated the Government's endorsement of WHO goal of Health for All by the year 2000. The Minister stated that the success of the primary health care system depended critically on a final referral or secondary facility. In spite of the

financial and manpower constraints, significant achievements had been accomplished over the past few years. These included the upgrading of the Princess Margaret Hospital, the completion of a regional hospital, the equipping of centres and the introduction of a school health centre programme.

Recurrent expenditure on health in the fiscal years 1982/83 and 1983/84 accounted for 16% and 15% of total recurrent expenditure respectively; in the estimates for 1984/85 and 1985/86 the corresponding proportions were 15% and 18% (See Table 29). Expenditure on primary health care services amounted to 25% and 28% of expenditure on health in 1982/83 and 1983/84 while in the estimates for 1984/85 and 1985/86 the figures were 29% and 27% respectively.

Hospital services and dispensaries accounted for nearly half of total expenditure, 43% and 49% of actual expenditure in 1982/83 and 1983/84 respectively and 48% and 45% in 1984/85 and 1985/86 respectively. Estimated expenditure for the training of nurses and other personnel in 1984/85 and 1985/86 was lower than actual expenditure for the previous two fiscal years. As a result, estimated expenditure on that heading represented about 5% in 1984/85 and 1985/86 while the corresponding figure for 1982/83 and 1983/84 was 7%.

Table 30 contains information on personal emoluments in recurrent expenditure on health.

The following data relates to capital expenditure.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Estimates 1985/85	Revised Estimates 1984/85	Actual 1983/84	Actual 1982/83	Actual up to 1981/82
3,370,180	3,412,680	2,048,591	864,041	2,004,332

WELFARE SERVICES

There is no non-contributory old-age pension scheme in Dominica but there is a system of public assistance which is designed to provide relief to indigent people who are unable to provide for themselves unaided. Those persons may fall into one or more categories: those who are aged and have no relatives to care for them; those who are ill and have no one to help them; children who have lost their fathers and whose mothers are not in a position to maintain them; and families which have lost their breadwinners.

In 1984, there were 1 209 people who received public assistance - 753 women, as heads of households, 416 men and 20 couples. Women therefore represented 64% of those persons who were deemed to be in need of assistance.

The allowance is not permanent; reviews of cases are undertaken as a result of which they may be discontinued. The monthly allowance is \$50 for adults and \$40 per child with a maximum family allowance of \$150.

There are two circumstances under which casual relief is provided. It is given to persons who suffer loss of property by fire or other disasters. There is also a system whereby cash (\$5 - \$20) is paid to persons in urgent need of funds to meet certain expenses.

The Budget also contains provisions for grants and contributions for the care of the elderly and for child welfare. Contributions are made to homes for the aged and to the project "Reaching the Elderly and Abandoned Citizens who are Housebound (REACH)".

The Dominica Nursery Committee receives grants for the day-care facilities provided by the Social Centre. There is a boarding-out scheme whereby children are fostered. Foster parents receive a maintenance allowance of \$75 monthly per child and an annual clothing allowance of \$150. The allowance is doubled if the child is attending secondary school and the child is also entitled to free schooling and medical attention. Contributions are made to the Alpha Centre which takes care of handicapped children and to the Dominica Save the Children Fund (formerly CANSAVE). Projects sponsored by the latter organisation include a child-care feeding programme, community development with emphasis on women and the family, a Mothers' Club and a fishing cooperative.

Operation Youth Quake caters to boys only; the authorities have not yet developed similar facilities for girls. It is concerned with the plight of unattached and disturbed young people aged 8 - 18 years. The philosophy is to work with the youth and their families within their respective communities as opposed to the traditional approach of taking them away and placing them in a residential situation. The projects include a drop-in centre which provides breakfast and prepares some young people for school, a meals' programme and a learning unit which provides remedial education for boys aged 9 - 15 years. There is a medical programme and counselling is provided for young people over fifteen years and their parents.

Operation Youth Quake includes a short-term fostering unit which permits the authorities to work more effectively with selected young people and to cater to boys outside of Roseau. An agricultural section is attached to the fostering unit; the aim is to achieve self-sufficiency and equip

the young people with the technical and managerial skills required for farming.

The following data relates to recurrent expenditure on public assistance:

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE - RECURRENT EXPENDITURE \$

Estimates <u>1985/86</u>	Revised Estimates <u>1984/85</u>	Actual <u>1983/84</u>	Actual <u>1982/93</u>
1 239 640	1 185 750	1 158 979	977 336

Contributions are provided for the training and rehabilitation of blind persons and classes are conducted in basketry and straw work.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

The Youth Development Division organises a number of programmes for young people. There is the leadership and personal development programme which aims to foster self-awareness, self-confidence and self-development as an essential basis of community development. The Youth Centre serves as a venue for young people to discuss and learn about health care. Summer camps are conducted for children in the 9 - 12 age group over a two-week period and pupils from the senior forms of secondary schools are recruited and trained to serve as directors and tutors at these camps. The Division supervises 4-H clubs, organises the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme and Services Youth groups.

SERVICES IN THE EXCLUSIVE INTEREST OF WOMEN

The Government of Dominica has established a Women's Bureau which falls within the Ministry of Community

Development, Housing and Social Affairs. The proposals for the establishment of such a department identified the functions to be performed as follows:

- motivating and mobilising women for greater involvement in the national reconstruction programme;
- establishing a sound working relationship between government and the various women's organisations;
- ensuring the education and training of women for particular skills that were required;
- formulating an action plan for the integration of women in development;
- seeking overseas funding for the implementation of the action plan and for meeting the development needs of women;
- providing guidance and advisory services;
- collecting data and undertaking research activities;
- co-ordinating programmes relating to women and promoting innovative pilot projects among women;
- acting as a liaison between government and regional and international bodies; and
- participating in the formulation of plans, policies and programmes.

The Bureau which was set up in 1983 has a staff of four. The posts of Director and Secretary are financed from local resources. The post of Field Officer is funded by CUSO and the Programme Officer is a Peace Corp Officer.

The Bureau services women's organisations with a view to ensuring that they operate efficiently and develop skills

for use in income-generating projects. It also provides assistance in implementing projects and seeks external funding in the form of grants. Assistance is available for the preparation of projects where necessary. Vinegar, sorrel dehydration and fish-drying projects are currently in operation. The Bureau seeks to ensure that women's needs with respect to programmes organised by Government Ministries are taken into consideration. In order to achieve this objective, the Women's Bureau Advisory Council was established. A representative from the relevant ministry will sit on the Council to discuss a specific programme - for example, the planning of the Skills Training Programme.

The Bureau has engaged the services of an expert to examine the laws relating to women with a view to determining whether there are any provisions which discriminate against women. The intention is to seek to get any discriminating provisions revised. The expert has also presented a series of radio programmes on family law.

A project, the Integrated Rural Programme, has been initiated in the north of the island in order to get all Government agencies working in a particular area to focus on the needs of the community as perceived by the residents themselves. The project is in its first year and the programme includes adult education courses which are run in cooperation with the Adult Education Centre and pre-school education which is carried out in collaboration with the Social Centre.

Special attention is paid by the Bureau to teenage pregnancy and the battering of women. A survey was conducted on teenage pregnancy and proposals have been put forward for a programme to assist adolescent mothers in continuing

their education and developing skills. This programme would be executed with the assistance of the Extra-mural Department and the Social Centre. With respect to the battering of women, the Bureau is interested in having a family court established but there are problems relating to the funding of the project. A Family Advisory Council exists and one person from each zone is trained to provide assistance as required.

The Bureau organises training courses in subjects such as leadership, human relations and simple book-keeping. It operates a Revolving Fund which provides loans for women's groups and individuals. The demand for loans, which have a maximum limit of \$500, is in excess of the funds available.

An appraisal of the Women's Bureau is currently being undertaken. It will seek to determine whether the Department has achieved its objectives and will contain recommendations relating to its future operations.

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES

The data on loans provided by Government ~~and~~ quasi-government departments relates to the number of borrowers. In spite of this drawback, the information should provide some indication of the extent to which female borrowers have participated in these schemes.

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank (AIDB) provides loans for agriculture and industry and administers loans for mortgages.

AIDB LOANS

	<u>Total No. of Loans</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Females as %</u>
Agriculture	895	55	6.1
Industry	53	16	30.2
Mortgage	125	29	23.2

The Local Government and Community Development Division operates a revolving fund to promote small business enterprises. The fund is designed to provide credit to borrowers who are not eligible for loan funds from institutions such as commercial banks. Out of a total of 41 outstanding loans, 8 (19.5%) have been made to female borrowers. These 8 loans amounted to \$17,200.

The Youth Development Division operates a revolving fund for young persons who are not eligible to borrow funds from other institutions because of inadequate security. Since 1976 the department has loaned funds to 76 entrepreneurs, of which about 30 (39.5%) were female.

The Housing Division supervises the sale of Government land for the purpose of constructing houses.

SALE OF HOUSE LOTS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>LOTS SOLD</u>	<u>LOTS SOLD TO FEMALES</u>	<u>FEMALES AS %</u>
1982	162	60	37.0
1983	95	42	44.2
1984	25	10	40.0
1985	152	53	34.9
1986 (Jan - May)	36	14	38.9

The Lands and Survey Division supervises the sale of Crown lands for agricultural purposes. The average size of the lots are 3 acres and most of the purchasers farm on a full-time basis. Since 1983 a total of 621 applications have been approved for land and of these 141 (22.7%) came from women.

It is difficult to analyse and interpret the data without the appropriate background. The number of females who have borrowed funds from AIDB for agricultural purposes constitutes a very low (less than 10%) proportion of total borrowers. It would be very useful to have information on the proportion of persons operating and managing farms who are females, the relative sizes of these farms and on the difficulties encountered by the females. The extent to which male borrowers act on behalf of couples and families is also very important.

It is interesting to note that females constituted about 40% of the young persons who borrowed money for small business from the Youth Development Division and 35% - 44% of those persons who purchased lots for constructing houses.

Out of a total of 11 applications for fiscal incentives, which have been approved by the Dominica Industrial Development Corporation, 3 (27.3%) were submitted by females.

EXPLANATION OF METHODOLOGY

The data for this study was obtained during a visit to Dominica over a period of thirteen (13) working days. As a result, it was not possible to collect all the data from which the indicators required could be derived.

The results of the 1981 census provided information on the structure of population, participation in the labour force and the distribution of income. However reference has been made to the fact that census data tends to understate the situation with respect to the participation of women in the labour force in developing countries. These statistics were supplemented by information of a qualitative nature obtained in a survey carried out by the Women's Bureau and obtained by the writer during a visit to Dominica in 1984 on another assignment.

Statistics on education were obtained from the Statistical Digest, UWI Statistics and from the Ministry of Education and educational and training institutions. The indicators on the status of women with respect to education relate to enrolment in primary and secondary schools, the Community College and the Teachers' College; participation in the Common Entrance Examination and the results of this examination; courses in which students were examined for GCE "O" Level examination and the results; participation in courses at the Community College, the Extra-mural Department, the University of the West Indies and those offered by non-formal institutions.

With respect to health, the data available on morbidity and mortality were not disaggregated by gender. The evaluation is largely concentrated on the examination of the

range and level of services available and rates of participation in specific health programmes - immunisation, coverage of pregnant women, attendance at antenatal and post-natal clinics.

The proportion of people receiving public assistance who are female is used as an indicator of women's need for assistance relative to that of men.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Legal Rights and Obligations

Generally speaking the Constitution of Dominica and the provisions in the law relating to marriage, dissolution of marriage, maintenance, property, succession, matters connected with employment and to crime suggest that the interest of women have, to a large extent, been taken into consideration. However, no provision has been made for women involved in common law unions, except where children exist, with respect to maintenance or succession.

Structure of the Population

The population of Dominica in the 1981 census was 73 795 persons of which 50.2% were females. The proportion of female adults who were married was 30%. The highest proportion (38%) of births occurred to mothers involved in visiting relationships while 24% occurred to mothers in common-law relationships. The statistics on union status and births highlight the need to ensure that the treatment meted out to women takes into consideration the responsibilities which they have to assume in caring for themselves and their children.

The proportion of females who had passed any type of examination was 18% while the corresponding proportion for males was 15%. However, males recorded higher proportions with respect to the attainment of diplomas and degrees. The data on vocational training show that 83% of those females with such training were concentrated in four groups: typists, medical, dental and veterinary occupations, teachers and dressmakers.

The proportion of households which were headed by females was 38%. Approximately 79% of all households had access to piped water while 20% had Wcs. Kerosene was the principal type of lighting for 65% of all households and wood or charcoal was the cooking fuel used by 70%.

Women in the Labour Force

Data from the census on economically active adults show that 20% of females and 44% of males were agricultural workers. Relatively high proportions of females were also professional and technical workers, service workers and clerical workers. Approximately one-quarter of the females and half of the males were employed in the agricultural sector, the dominant sector of the economy.

The rate of unemployment for females was 24% but it was 16% for males. In both groups it was especially high in the 15 - 19 and 20 - 24 age groups. The unemployment rates for heads of households were 9% and 5% for females and males respectively.

In the manufacturing sector women are found largely in labour-intensive activities such as the production of garments. Female entrepreneurs are found in areas such as garment industries and the operation of boutiques, guest houses and restaurants.

Some of the problems faced by women in the labour force are unemployment, low wages and subtle forms of discrimination.

Distribution of Income

The data in the census on income groups show that in general the incomes of males were higher than the incomes of females. The proportions of females and males with incomes less than \$3,000 were 54% and 40% respectively. In the higher income groups, 10% of females had incomes of \$9,000 and over while the corresponding proportion for males was 15%. Female heads of households, as a sub-group, were slightly worse off than the entire group of females while the situation for male heads was reversed. This should cause some concern especially when it is noted that more than one-third of the households were headed by females.

Education Services

Under the provisions of the Education Act, 1949, education is compulsory for all males and females from the age of five to the age of fifteen. Females have access to the institutions and programmes which provide educational and training courses.

Pre-school education is organised by private institutions but the Government provides financial assistance. Most primary schools are Government-owned or Government-assisted and the majority of these schools are co-educational.

The Common Entrance Examination determines which students gain entry to secondary schools. Secondary education, which is very academic in nature, is provided by nine schools where pupils are prepared for the GCE Ordinary Level and CXC examinations.

Primary school students who do not gain entrance to secondary schools remain at their schools and participate in

the Junior Secondary Programme which is a combination of academic courses and training in skills.

There are academic and technical divisions at the Clifton Dupigny Community College. The students who enter the Academic Division pursue courses leading to the GCE Advanced Level while the Technical Division offers two types of courses - Craft and Technicians - and prepares students for City and Guilds, "O" Level, CXC, LCC and RSA examinations. Students pursuing full-time courses in the Academic Division receive free education but all other students pay school fees.

Dominica has implemented a School-based In-service Teacher Education Programme whereby trainee teachers spend the greater part of their three-year training course in the classroom. College tutors visit regularly and students come together for workshops.

During the years 1975 to 1983 the proportion of pupils enrolled in primary schools who were females ranged from 46% to 52% but the majority of the students in secondary schools were females.

Female students represented less than half of the students enrolled in the Clifton Dupigny Community College and its predecessors during the years 1975 to 1985 except in 1977 and 1978 but the majority of the trainee teachers in the years 1975 to 1980 were females.

Females constituted more than half of the students who sat the Common Entrance Examination in the years 1979 to 1984 and their rates of passes were slightly higher than the rates for male students.

The statistics on the GCE "O" Level examinations 1984 show that while female students accounted for 58% of the subject entries, they recorded only 47% of total passes.

In the Technical Division of the Community College female students tend to pursue traditional "feminine" courses such as Secretarial Studies and Sewing and their participation in technical courses organised through the Adult Education Programme and the Skills Training Programme is extremely low.

Female students constituted less than half of the students registered at the University of the West Indies in the years 1973/74, 1980/81 and 1984/85 and during those years none of them was registered in the Faculty of Engineering.

During the years 1981 to 1985 more than half of the scholarships and bursaries for secondary school students were awarded to females who also constitute approximately half of the students who have benefited from loans for higher education.

Recurrent expenditure, actual and estimated, on education ranged between 18% and 20% of total recurrent expenditure during the fiscal years 1982 to 1986. Recurrent expenditure, actual and estimated, on primary education accounted for 60% to 62% of recurrent expenditure on education during the same period.

Health Services

Dominica has a National Health Plan (1982 - 1987) the purpose of which is to facilitate the development of optimum health for all and to orient the implementation of primary health care strategies. The Government has committed itself to achieving, for every citizen, positive health which incorporates a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. The Government also endorses the WHO goal of Health for all by the year 2000.

In 1984, approximately one-quarter of live births occurred to teenagers.

The principal causes of hospitalisation of patients in the medical wards in 1984 were hypertension and diabetes mellitus and heart disease was the principal cause of death in that year.

Attention is currently being focussed on the efficient and effective delivery of secondary health care services. In recent years there have been improvements in out-patient services at the Princess Margaret Hospital with the commencement of two clinics in cardiology and sickle-cell diseases. The Utility Block, which will have a number of sections has just been completed. Improvements have been effected in the Out-patients' Department and the Operating Theatre but there are problems relating to the present administration building. It is expected that construction of a new building will commence shortly. However there are other problems relating to the operation of the hospital; these concern equipment, medical supplies and highly-trained staff.

Primary health care services appear to be well developed, with seven health districts and forty-four health clinics. These districts provide services related to the protection of children under five years and services which form part of the Maternal and Child Health Programme. Community-based ambulatory general care is also provided. Community participation with inter-sectoral cooperation forms an integral part of district services.

With respect to immunisation the goal of 80% coverage for measles, pertussis, paralytic poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, tetanus and diphtheria in 1984 was achieved by most districts.

The Maternal and Child Care Health Programme covers integrated services in child welfare, nutrition, care during pregnancy, labour and delivery, post-natal care and family planning. In 1984 the coverage of pregnant women ranged from 93% to 100%. However the rate of attendance at antenatal clinics was only 42%.

Two projects have been implemented to support family planning activities. These are youth clinics which are designed for teenagers and a project entitled "Operation Research on Male Motivation" which is intended to reduce male opposition to family planning.

The Food and Nutrition Council which pays special attention to the promotion of nutrition education in schools, has introduced nutrition manuals into the formal school system. The Copper Sulphate method of haemoglobin determination forms part of the School Health Programme. In 1984, 0.8% of children tested had levels below the desired level.

Serious attention has also been paid to the identification of mal-nourished children. Surveys carried out in 1984 and 1985 revealed that 5% and 4.5% respectively of the children examined suffered from some form of malnutrition. The data available for 1984 showed that 6.1% of newborns had birth weights below the desired weight.

The records of pregnant women revealed that 30% had haemoglobin values below the desired level and of this group, teenagers constituted 36% and women under twenty-five years represented 71% of the total.

A Pilot School Feeding Project has been implemented to supply lunches to 2 000 children between the ages of six and twelve. School gardens have been established to produce food

and members of the community are responsible for preparing and serving the meals.

The Health Education Unit trains health workers, organises workshops for teachers, conducts seminars for health committees and holds special sessions for male groups. The Unit runs a programme at the Youth Centre, trains breast-feeding groups and organises programmes for school-leavers. Females constitute the majority of persons who participate in health and family life education programmes.

With respect to cancer, women are routinely submitted to mammary palpation when they undergo medical examinations but there does not appear to be any specific services available locally for the detection of cancer.

The implementation of health programmes has been curtailed by financial and manpower constraints. Fees for certain hospitals services have been re-introduced and a Drug Revolving Fund has been established.

Recurrent expenditure, actual and estimated, on health ranged between 15% and 18% of total recurrent expenditure during the fiscal years 1982 to 1986. Expenditure on primary health care services has accounted for 25% to 29% of recurrent expenditure on health while expenditure on hospital services has ranged between 43% and 49%.

Welfare Services

The Government provides assistance for indigent persons. In 1984 females constituted 64% of those persons who were deemed to be in need of public assistance.

Contributions are made by Government for the care of the elderly and for child welfare. With respect to child welfare grants are made to the Dominica Nursery Committee for the provision of day-care facilities, to the Alpha Centre which cares for handicapped children and to the Dominica Save the Children Fund which organises a number of programmes to assist both children and their parents. Contributions are also made to Operation Youth Quake which comprises a number of programmes designed to assist unattached and disturbed young males; there are no similar facilities for young females.

Youth Development

Projects organised by the Youth Development Division for young people include leadership and personal development programmes and summer camps where senior secondary school students serve as directors and tutors.

Services in the Exclusive Interest of Women

The Government has established a Women's Bureau which is located within the Ministry of Community Development, Housing and Social Affairs. The Bureau services women's organisations which are engaged in implementing income-generating projects. It seeks to ensure that the interest of women are taken into consideration in the development of programmes by Government Ministries.

The Bureau has recruited an expert to examine the laws relating to women to determine whether there are any discriminatory provisions. The Integrated Rural Programme has been initiated to focus on the needs of specific communities as perceived by the people themselves.

The Bureau organises training courses in subjects such as leadership, human relations and simple book-keeping. It operates a Revolving Fund which provides loans to women's groups and individuals.

Economic and Commercial Services

Females constitute 6% and 30% of those persons who have borrowed funds from the Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank for agriculture and industry respectively. They represent 23% of the borrowers who have received funds for mortgages.

Since 1976, 40% of the young people who have borrowed money from the revolving fund operated by the Youth Development Division have been females. Out of a total of 41 loans outstanding to the revolving fund of the Local Government and Community Development Division, 20% have been made to females.

During the period 1982 to May 1986 females constituted 35% - 44% of those persons who purchased lots from the Housing Division. Since 1983 the number of females who have had their applications for the purchase of farm lands approved, represents 23% of the total.

TABLE 1

POPULATION BY SEX AND FIVE-YEAR AGE-GROUP - 1981

Age Group	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 4	4,202	11.4	3,994	10.8	8,196	11.1
5 - 9	5,277	14.4	4,850	13.1	10,127	13.7
10 - 14	5,595	15.2	5,488	14.8	11,083	15.0
15 - 19	4,779	13.0	4,611	12.4	9,390	12.7
20 - 24	3,722	10.1	3,286	8.9	7,008	9.5
25 - 29	2,521	6.9	2,190	5.9	4,711	6.4
30 - 34	1,764	4.8	1,755	4.7	3,519	4.8
35 - 39	1,404	3.8	1,416	3.8	2,820	3.8
40 - 44	1,133	3.1	1,328	3.6	2,461	3.3
45 - 49	1,058	2.9	1,292	3.5	2,350	3.2
50 - 54	1,051	2.9	1,311	3.5	2,362	3.2
55 - 59	950	2.6	1,097	3.0	2,047	2.8
60 - 64	959	2.6	1,190	3.2	2,149	2.9
65 - 69	850	2.3	962	2.6	1,812	2.5
70 - 74	611	1.7	872	2.4	1,483	2.0
75 - 79	383	1.0	584	1.6	967	1.3
80 - 84	191	0.5	357	1.0	548	0.7
85+	149	0.4	332	0.9	481	0.7
n.s.	155	0.4	126	0.3	281	0.4
Total = 100%	36,754		37,041		73,795	

Source: 1981 Census, Table B3

TABLE 2

BIRTHS IN LAST YEAR BY UNION STATUS, 1981

Union Status	Births	
	Number	Per cent
Married	405	19.9
Common Law	486	23.8
Visiting	765	37.5
No longer with husband	13	0.6
No longer in Common Law Union	76	3.7
Never had husband or Common Law Partner	206	10.1
Not stated	87	4.3
Total	2,038	100.0

Source: 1981 Census, Table F3

TABLE 3

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION - 1981

	Males		Females		Females as % of Total
	%	Number	%	Number	
Professional and Technical	5.9	807	17.0	1,097	57.6
Administrative and Managerial	1.1	155	0.8	49	30.8
Clerical	4.0	553	15.5	1,006	64.5
Sales	2.6	358	12.7	824	69.7
Services	5.6	764	19.4	1,252	62.1
Agriculture and related	44.0	6,049	20.4	1,319	17.9
Production and related	36.9	5,071	14.3	923	15.4
Total number (=100%)		13,757		6,470	31.7
Not stated/not applicable		2,845		2,451	

Source: 1981 Census, Table C11

TABLE 4

PRIMARY SCHOOLS - TEACHERS AND PUPILS
1975 - 1984

YEAR	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS ON ROLL		TOTAL	FEMALE %
			MALES	FEMALES		
1975	57 (1)	550	10,438	10,302	20,740	49.6
1976	57 (1)	560	9,797	10,732	20,529	52.3
1977	57 (1)	570	10,429	10,822	21,251	50.9
1978	57 (1)	574	10,321	10,642	20,963	50.8
1979	58 (1)	550	9,798	8,482	18,280	46.4
1980	58 (1)	557	9,169	7,671	16,840	45.6
1981	66	665	-	-	19,542	-
1981/1982	66	602	9,769	9,085	18,854	48.2
1982/1983	66	588	9,053	8,341	17,394	48.0
1983/1984	66	584	9,158	8,298	17,456	47.5

Source: Statistical Digest No. 6, 1985

Note (1): Excluding Private Schools

TABLE 5

SECONDARY SCHOOLS - TEACHERS AND PUPILS
1975 - 1984

YEAR	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS ON ROLL		TOTAL	FEMALE %
			MALES	FEMALES		
1975	7	108	993	1,422	2,415	58.9
1976	7	114	946	1,498	2,444	61.3
1977	7	113	993	1,422	2,415	58.9
1978	7	110	959	1,458	2,417	60.3
1979	8	135	1,032	1,498	2,530	59.2
1980	8	141	1,112	1,618	2,730	59.3
1981	9	150	1,464	1,763	3,227	54.6
1981/1982	9	143	1,170	2,129	3,299	64.5
1982/1983	9	157	1,222	2,237	3,459	64.7
1983/1984	9	157	1,189	2,254	3,443	65.5

Source: Statistical Digest No. 6, 1985

TABLE 6

ALL SCHOOLS - TEACHERS AND PUPILS

1975 - 1984

YEAR	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS ON ROLL		TOTAL	FEMALE %
			MALES	FEMALES		
1975	64	658	11,431	11,724	23,155	50.6
1976	64	674	10,743	12,230	22,973	53.2
1977	64	683	11,422	12,244	23,666	51.7
1978	64	684	11,280	12,100	23,380	51.8
1979	66	685	10,830	9,980	20,810	48.0
1980	66	698	10,281	9,298	19,570	47.5
1981	75	815	-	-	22,769	-
1981/1982	75	745	10,939	11,214	22,153	50.6
1982/1983	75	745	10,275	10,578	20,853	50.7
1983/1984	75	741	10,347	10,552	20,899	50.5

Source: Statistical Digest No. 6, 1985

TABLE 7

SIXTH FORM COLLEGE - TEACHERS AND STUDENTS1975 - 1983

YEAR	TEACHERS	STUDENTS ON ROLL			FEMALE %
		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
1975	8	71	44	115	38.3
1976	10	63	62	125	49.6
1977	10	50	55	105	52.4
1978	9	48	59	107	55.1
1979	10	65	40	105	38.1
1980	9	43	31	74	41.9
1981/1982	11	49	26	75	34.7
1982/1983	13	64	49	113	43.4

Source: Statistical Digest No. 6, 1985

TABLE 8

TECHNICAL COLLEGE - TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

1975 - 1983

YEAR	TEACHERS	STUDENTS ON ROLL			FEMALE %
		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
1975	11	65	21	86	24.4
1976	13	76	21	97	21.6
1977	11	50	36	86	41.9
1978	14	52	36	88	40.9
1979	13	62	33	95	34.7
1980	13	54	29	83	34.9
1981/1982	17	-	-	111	-
1982/1983	18	-	-	120	-

Source: Statistical Digest No. 6, 1985

TABLE 9

CLIFTON DUPIGNY COMMUNITY COLLEGE -
TEACHERS AND STUDENTS
1983 - 1985

YEAR	TEACHERS	STUDENTS ON ROLL			FEMALE %
		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
1983/1984	30	140	103	243	42.4
1984/1985	33	160	115	275	41.8

Source: Statistical Digest No. 6, 1985

TABLE 10

TEACHERS' COLLEGE - TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

1975 - 1984

YEAR	TEACHERS	STUDENTS ON ROLL ⁽¹⁾		TOTAL	FEMALE %
		MALES	FEMALES		
1975	16	11	32	43	74.4'
1976	16	15	35	50	70.0
1977	14 ⁽³⁾	11	39	50	78.0
1978	14 ⁽³⁾	15	35	50	70.0
1979	16	14	36	50	72.0
1980	16	12	43	55	78.2
1981/1982 ⁽²⁾	12	-	-	55	-
1982/1983 ⁽²⁾	13	-	-	60	-
1983/1984 ⁽²⁾	15	-	-	60	-

Source: Statistical Digest No. 6, 1985

TABLE 11

COMMON ENTRANCE EXAMINATION RESULTS 1979 - 1984

YEAR	NO. OF CANDIDATES WHO SAT				NO. OF PASSES			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE %	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE %
1979	495	961	1,456	66.0	116	284	400	71.0
1980	581	1,011	1,592	63.5	233	477	710	67.2
1981	723	1,129	1,852	61.0	200	356	556	64.0
1982	695	1,237	1,932	64.0	167	355	522	68.0
1983	764	1,234	1,998	61.8	170	345	515	67.0
1984	1,056	1,460	2,516	58.0	180	331	511	64.8

Source: Statistical Digest, No. 6, 1985

TABLE 12

1984 G.C.E. ORDINARY LEVEL RESULTS

SUBJECTS	NO EXAMINED		PASSES				FEMALE %	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL CANDIDATES EXAMINED	TOTAL CANDIDATES PASSED
			NO.	%	NO.	%		
English Language	225	229	90	40.0	60	26.2	50.4	40.0
Religious Studies	50	28	24	48.0	4	14.3	35.9	14.3
West Indian History	180	157	95	52.8	71	45.2	46.5	42.8
Geography	21	8	10	47.6	3	37.5	27.6	23.1
Agricultural Science	65	52	20	30.8	10	19.2	44.4	33.3
General Biology	115	100	38	33.0	10	10.0	46.5	20.8
Human & Social Biology	70	208	43	61.4	61	29.3	74.8	58.7
Food & Nutrition	-	15	-	-	4	26.7	100	100
Commerce	97	307	23	23.7	74	24.1	76.0	76.3
Accounts	77	165	24	31.2	55	33.3	68.2	69.6
Chemistry	44	27	26	59.1	8	29.6	38.0	23.5
Physics	70	19	35	50.0	9	47.4	21.3	20.5
English Literature	2	63	-	0.0	5	7.9	96.9	100
Mathematics	68	99	17	25.0	13	13.1	59.3	43.3
Additional Mathematics	24	11	14	58.3	7	63.6	31.4	33.3
Additional Physics	15	-	6	40.0	-	-	-	-
Spanish	11	6	4	36.4	1	16.7	35.3	20.0
French	8	11	7	87.5	5	45.5	57.9	41.7
Economics	15	102	3	20.0	30	29.4	87.2	90.9
Sociology	1	1	-	0.0	1	100	50.0	100
Engineering Science	4	-	1	25.0	-	-	-	-
General Mechanical Drawing	2	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
General Building Science	1	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
Electricity & Electronics	2	-	1	50.0	-	-	-	-
ALL SUBJECTS	1,167	1,608	481	41.2	431	26.8	57.9	47.3

Source: Statistical Digest, No. 6, 1985

TABLE 13

CLIFTON DUPIGNY COMMUNITY COLLEGE - ACADEMIC DIVISION
ENROLMENT IN COURSES - 1985/86 - FULL TIME

Course	First Year			Second Year		
	Total	Female	Female %	Total	Female	Female %
Accounting	25	12	48.0	12	8	66.7
Biology	25	10	40.0	9	2	22.2
Chemistry	30	12	40.0	14	2	14.3
English	12	9	75.0	8	7	87.5
Economics	33	20	60.6	20	13	65.0
French	9	7	77.8	3	2	66.7
Geography	2	-	-	8	2	25.0
History	20	14	70.0	17	11	64.7
Mathematics	50	25	50.0	25	12	48.0
Physics	20	1	5.0	11	-	-

Source: Academic Division,
Clifton Dupigny Community College

TABLE 14

CLIFTON DUPIGNY COMMUNITY COLLEGE - TECHNICAL DIVISION
ENROLMENT IN COURSES - FULL TIME

Courses	1982/83			1983/84(1)			1984/85 (1)			1985/86 (1)		
	Total	Female	Female %	Total	Female	Female %	Total	Female	Female %	Total	Female	Female %
Private Secretaries Certificate	16	16	100				17	17	100			
Secretarial Studies	17	17	100									
Cert. in Office Studies	15	15	100									
Sewing	17	17	100	17	17	100	21	19	90.5	23	22	95.7
Carpentry & Joinery	13	0	0	17	0	0				16	0	0
Radio, TV & Electronic Servicing							17	0	0			
Auto Mechanics	11	1	9.0	12	0	0				15	0	0
Electrical Craft	11	0	0	12	0	0				19	0	0
Plumbing	13	0	0	16	0	0						
Agriculture	13	3	23.1	11	1	9.0				13	3	23.1
Electrical & Mechanical Technician	6	0	0	13	0	0				15	0	0
Building/Construction Technician							16	1	6.3			

Source: Technical Division, Clifton Dupigny Community College

Note: 1) Year of Enrolment

TABLE 15

EXTRA-MURAL DEPARTMENT
ENROLMENT IN COURSES - 1984/85 AND 1985/86

Course	Total	Female	Female %
<u>1984/85</u>			
<u>Basic Education</u>			
English	12	7	58.3
Mathematics	14	7	50.0
<u>"O" Level</u>			
Accounting	12	9	75.0
Mathematics	52	25	48.1
Economics	32	21	65.6
West Indian History	10	8	80.0
Human & Social Biology	18	15	83.3
English	47	25	53.2
Physics	12	4	33.3
<u>Challenge Examination</u>			
Elements of Economics	9	5	55.6
Maths. & Statistics	7	2	28.6
Introduction to Sociology	8	4	50.0
Introduction to Accounting	3	3	100
History of the Caribbean	1	1	100
Law	6	3	50.0
<u>Certificate in Education</u>			
Teaching of Reading	5	5	100
Teaching of Mathematics	2	2	100
Teaching of the Hearing Impaired	1	1	100

TABLE 15 (Cont'd)

Course	Total	Female	Female %
<u>Science Technician Course</u>			
Advanced Training in Research and Fertility Management for Senior Nurses and Physician	25	21 (Nurses)	84.0
<u>Certificate in Public Administration</u>			
Introduction to Politics	11	8	72.7
Administrative Principles and Practices	11	8	72.7
<u>Labour Administration</u>			
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations 1985/86	6	4	66.7
<u>"O" Level</u>			
English	47	28	59.6
<u>Challenge Examination</u>			
Sociology	3	1	33.3
Maths. & Statistics	3	2	66.7
Politics	2	2	100
Economics	2	1	50.0
Accounting	18	11	61.1
Personnel Management and Industrial Relations	17	13	76.5
Introduction to Public Administration	25	18	72.0
Law	3	-	-
Advanced Training in Research and Fertility Management	10	10	100
<u>Certificate in Education</u>			
Teaching of Reading	3	3	100

Source: Extra-Mural Department

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES
STUDENT REGISTRATION - FIRST DEGREES, CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS

	1973/1974			1980/1981			1984/1985		
	Female	Total	Female %	Female	Total	Female %	Female	Total	Female %
Arts & General Studies	12	15	80.0	2	5	40.0	2	2	100
Social Sciences	3	6	50.0	1	2	50.0	3	6	50.0
Law	1	6	16.7	2	4	50.0	-	5	-
Education	1	2	50.0	1	2	50.0	2	2	100
Natural Sciences	3	13	23.1	1	5	20.0	2	4	50.0
Medicine	3	10	30.0	2	3	66.7	3	5	60.0
Agriculture	2	10	20.0	-	2	-	-	4	-
Engineering	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	5	-
Certificates & Diplomas	5	9	55.6	3	6	50.0	6	8	75.0
	30	79	38.0	12	31	38.7	18	41	43.9

Source: University of the West Indies Statistics

TABLE 17

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES
FIRST DEGREES AWARDED

	1981			1985		
	Female	Total	Female %	Female	Total	Female %
Arts & General Studies	-	3	-	-	-	-
Social Sciences	-	1	-	1	2	50.0
Law	-	1	-	1	3	33.3
Natural Sciences	-	-	-	1	1	100
Medicine	-	-	-	2	2	100
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	2	-
Engineering	-	-	-	-	2	-
	-	5	-	5	12	41.7

Source: University of the West Indies Statistics

TABLE 18

NATIONAL YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAMME
GRADUATES BY SKILL AREAS JUNE 1983 - DECEMBER 1984

Skill Area	Male	Female	Female %
Small Engines	19	-	-
Auto Mechanics	14	2	12.5
Plumbing	14	-	-
Brick laying	13	1	7.1
Bee-keeping	10	-	-
Steel-bending	13	-	-
Livestock	11	-	-
Child Care	-	16	100
Blacksmith	3	-	-
Sewing Machine Mechanic	12	1	7.7
Crop Agriculture	9	3	25.0
Rabbit Production	7	-	-
Electrical Wiring	14	-	-
Care of Elderly	-	12	100
Rural Guest House Operation	2	8	80.0
Home/Hotel/Restaurant Operation	-	15	100
Fishing	12	-	-
Diesel Mechanic	6	1	14.3
Upholstery/Chair Caning	12	-	-
Floraculture/Landscaping	4	8	66.7
Food Processing	3	7	70.0
Home Assistant	-	31	100
Sheep & Goat Production	14	2	12.5
Sulphur Concrete Project	17	3	15.0
Auto-body Repairs	12	-	-

Source: Youth Development Division

TABLE 19

SUMMER SCHOOL
SELECTED COURSES

Course	Total	Female	Female %
<u>1985</u>			
Business Management	39	25	64.1
Electricity	17	-	-
General Household Repairs	7	3	42.9
Computer Science	82	56	68.3
Journalism	14	6	42.9
Law (Basic)	27	10	37.0
Law (Advanced)	13	6	46.2
Photography	16	8	50.0
Technical Drawing	21	4	19.0
Woodwork General Repairs	17	2	11.8
Photography	16	8	50.0
<u>1986</u>			
Auto Mechanics	26	3	11.5
Commercial, Ornamental Plant Production and Marketing	4	4	100
Electronics	25	1	4.0
Upholstery	6	4	66.7
Wood carving	3	1	33.3

Source: Ministry of Education

TABLE 20

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SPORTS

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

	Estimates 1985/86	Revised Estimates 1984/85	Actual 1983/84	Actual 1982/83
Policy Formulation and Administration	408 960	418 110	434 311	339 017
Education	14 287 230	13 400 300	12 999 692	11 581 059
Education Administration	342 900	304 890	287 659	202 843
Pre-school Administration	26 000	26 000	19 442	10 776
Primary Education	9 109 410	8 239 690	8 323 227	7 428 196
Primary Schools	8 946 310	8 088 590	8 175 511	7 365 127
Assisted Primary Schools	124 100	124 100	91 836	35 370
Development of Practical Skills	35 000	23 000	51 150	19 835
Cultural Activities	4 000	4 000	4 730	7 864
Secondary Education	3 188 670	3 115 110	2 833 720	2 572 070
St. Joseph Campus - D G S	12 300	-	-	-
Dominica Grammar School	852 650	818 300	784 377	725 544
Portsmouth Secondary School	389 550	368 390	319 241	271 744
Assisted Secondary Schools	1 627 830	1 622 830	1 525 937	1 391 341
Scholarship	306 340	305 590	204 165	183 411
Technical Education	635 010	598 700	622 661	503 785
Teacher Training	247 280	271 500	257 041	241 273
Adult Education	149 210	162 900	141 210	113 225
Higher Education	170 450	206 450	129 901	111 574
Public Library	214 980	169 720	136 164	128 403
Sports Development	203 320	305 340	248 667	268 914
Total Education	14 696 190	13 818 410	13 434 003	11 920 076
Total Recurrent Expenditure	72 677 980	76 970 170	73 330 787	66 000 000
Education as % of Total	20.2	18.0	18.3	18.1

Source: Estimates 1985/86

TABLE 21

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SPORTSRECURRENT EXPENDITUREPERSONAL EMOLUMENTS

	Estimates 1985/86	Revised Estimates 1984/85	Actual 1983/84	Actual 1982/83
Policy Formulation and Administration	346 120	358 270	348 343	292 210
Education Administration	301 630	265 620	246 438	175 341
Primary Schools	8 705 310	7 877 590	7 962 651	7 098 605
Dominica Grammar School	794 350	762 800	735 579	684 534
Portsmouth Secondary School	354 550	333 390	296 005	253 141
Technical Education	543 510	532 200	570 265	443 032
Teacher Training	184 280	210 000	198 915	174 229
Adult Education	116 510	134 200	106 847	71 913
Public Library	175 940	132 680	103 878	95 933
Sports Development	104 520	85 540	59 526	77 284

Source: Estimates 1985/86

TABLE 22

LIVE BIRTHS BY SEX, AGE OF MOTHER - LEGITIMACY FOR 1984

Age of Mother	Sex	Total	Leg. Unknown	Legitimate	Illegitimate	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Not Stated
						Birth Order									
Under 15	M	4			4	4									
	F	3			3	3									
15 - 19	M	214	11	6	197	168	31	11	1						3
	F	221	27	3	191	155	57	4	-						5
	Unk.	1	1			1									
20 - 24	M	243	21	31	191	81	81	54	13	5	1	1	1		6
	F	267	34	31	202	85	82	56	24	9	3	-	-		8
	Unk.	2	2			1		1							
25 - 29	M	170	11	45	114	27	45	48	25	17	2	3	-	1	2
	F	178	18	51	109	17	35	51	36	22	5	6	2	-	4
	Unk.	1	1				1								
30 - 34	M	71	2	33	36	7	7	16	11	8	8	8	4	1	1
	F	93	11	44	38	6	14	19	26	7	8	6	2	1	4
	Unk.	1													
35 - 39	M	43	-	22	21	2	1	4	7	5	5	4	9	5	1
	F	38	3	14	21	1	2	4	6	8	4	4	2	3	4
40 - 49	M	9	-	7	2	-	-	1	-			4	-	4	-
	F	11	-	3	8	-	2	2	2			1	2	-	2
Unknown	M	74	6	11	57	9	9	4	7	3	3	-			39
	F	64	7	4	53	5	8	4	2	-	-	1			44
	Unk.	8	8			3	3								
Total	M	828	51	155	622	298	174	138	64	38	19	20	14	11	52
	F	875	100	150	625	272	200	140	96	46	20	18	8	4	71
	Unk.	13	12	-	1	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Grand Total		1 716	163	305	1 248	576	378	279	160	84	39	38	22	15	125

Source: Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer for the year 1984

TABLE 23

FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF HOSPITALISATION OF PATIENTS
IN THE MEDICAL WARDS OF PRINCESS MARGARET HOSPITAL
BY AGE GROUPS 1984

Cause	All Ages Number %	Age Group in Years			Total
		15 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	
1. Hypertension (all types)	188 16	11	73	104	376
2. Diabetes Mellitus (all types)	182 15	21	79	82	364
3. Alcohol related (all types)	75 6	28	29	18	150
4. Cerebro-vascular disease (all types)	75 6	3	26	46	150
5. Heart Failure (all types)	69 6	2	23	44	138
Total	589 48	65	230	294	1 178

Total Admissions 1 219³

Source: Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer for the Year 1984

TABLE 24

SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS
1974 - 1984

	Y E A R S										
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Birth Rate	27.1	23.1	22.0	21.0	21.3	18.5	22.3	22.6	23.1	24.3	21.8
Death Rate	6.7	6.2	7.0	7.0	5.1	3.7	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.5	5.5
Infant Mortality	28.1	26.9	24.0	27.0	21.9	12.3	12.6	10.8	11.4	13.9	23.9
Still Birth Rate	7.8	11.2	16.0	19.0	13.1	4.6	11.0	9.5	6.2	9.6	13.8
Neonatal Death Rate	9.7	14.0	11.0	8.0	15.0	9.2	9.9	5.4	7.9	10.7	19.8
1 - 4 Year Death Rate	N.A.	N.A.	2.8	2.0	0.98	0.73	1.3	-	0.7	0.4	0.4
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.49	-	-	-	1.1	1.7	1.1	-	-	0.6	0.6
Natural Increase	20.4	16.8	15.0	14.0	16.2	14.8	17.3	18.0	17.7	19.2	16.3

Source: Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer for the Year 1984

TABLE 25

TEN PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH
WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS
FOR 1984

Rank	Cause of Death	ICD No.	No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000
1.	Heart Disease (Hypertensive Disease)	340 - 429	119 (53)	27.5 (12.3)	151.66 (61.5)
2.	Malignant Neoplasms	140 - 208	72	16.6	91.7
3.	Cerebro-vascular Disease	430 - 438	35	8.1	44.6
4.	Certain conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	760 - 779	31	6.9	37.7
5.	Other disease of the Respiratory System	466, 480 - 515	23	5.3	29.3
6.	Diabetes Mellitus	250	19	4.4	23.9
7.	Pneumonia	480 - 486	12	2.8	15.1
8.	Transport Accidents	E880 - E848	9	2.3	11.3
9.	Tuberculosis	010 - 018	7	1.6	8.8
10.	Atherosclerosis	440	5	1.2	6.3

Source: Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer for the Year 1984

TABLE 26

FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH
IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

1984

Rank	Cause of Death	ICD No.	No. of Deaths	% of Deaths Under 5 Yrs.	Death Rate per 100 000 Under 5 Yrs.
1.	Certain conditions originating in the Perinatal Period	760 - 779	31	69.8	380.8
2.	Congenital Anomalies	740 - 759	6	14.0	76.2
3.	Intestinal Infectious Disease	001 - 009	2	4.7	25.4
4.	Heart Disease	390 - 429	2	4.7	25.4
5.	Meningitis	320 - 322	1	2.3	12.7
	Total Principal 5 Causes		42		

Estimated Population under 5 years = 7 879
Deaths under 5 years = 43

Source: Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer for the year 1984

TABLE 27

PRINCESS MARGARET HOSPITAL
STATISTICS, JANUARY - MAY 1986

WARD	ADMISSIONS	NUMBER OF PATIENTS				PATIENT DAYS	TOTAL NO. OF DAYS BY ALL DISCHARGED PATIENTS	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	NO. OF BEDS	% OF OCCU- PANCY	AVG. DAILY CENSUS	TURNOVER RATE
		DISCHARGE										
		LIVE DIS- CHARGES	DEATHS	DEATHS WITHIN 48 HOURS OF ADMISSION	TOTAL DIS- CHARGES							
Female Medical	264	244	18	7	262	2 232	1 936	7.4	20	73.9	14.8	15.1
Male Medical	233	215	23	5	238	2 246	2 053	8.6	20	74.4	14.9	13.1
Female Surgical	660	667	5	-	672	3 139	2 781	4.1	22	94.5	20.8	34.8
Male Surgical	289	285	6	1	291	2 481	2 161	7.4	18	91.3	16.4	18.6
Maternity	619	614	-	-	614	1 662	1 470	4.0	25	70.5	17.6	26.6
Paediatrics	444	436	6	-	442	2 144	2 179	4.9	28	50.7	14.2	15.6
Neonatal Unit	182	181	2	1	183	1 040	956	5.2	22	31.3	6.9	9.1
PSYCHIATRIC - F	48	53	-	-	53	1 253	482	9.1	20	41.5	8.3	6.9
PSYCHIATRIC - M	76	71	1	-	72	2 700	649	9.0	14	127.7	17.9	5
TOTAL	2 815	2 766	61	14	2 827	19 897	15 667	5.5	189	69.7	131.8	19.1

TABLE 28

COVERAGE AND QUALITY INDICATORS FOR
MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES
1984

SERVICE	INDICATOR	PERCENTAGE
ANTENATAL	Coverage of pregnant women	100
	Attendance at 16 weeks	42.3
	High risk at first attendance	9.5
	Average number of visits	(6)
DELIVERIES	Unsupervised deliveries	0
	Home deliveries	35.5
	Health Centre deliveries	28.8
	Hospital deliveries	35.7
	Still birth	1.4
	Low birth weight	1.3
POST NATAL	Mothers examined	56.1
CHILD CARE	Coverage of children under 6 mths.	100
	Attendance at 6 weeks	58.1
	Average number of visits	(9)
FAMILY PLANNING	Coverage of current users	39.5
	Number of new acceptors	12.7

Source: Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer
for the year 1984

(): Average

TABLE 29

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

	Estimates 1985/86	Revised Estimates 1984/85	Actual 1983/84	Actual 1982/83
Policy Formulation and Administration	1 082 750	242 820	239 508	172 658
Health and Medical Care	11 947 020	11 128 300	10 717 752	10 297 213
Health Administration	363 390	355 300	261 722	327 969
Operation of Medical Stores	125 250	101 840	79 612	957 040
Primary Health Care Services	3 492 600	3 299 320	3 009 498	2 589 971
Central Level	428 230	393 030	379 138	383 398
Roseau Health District	727 060	681 430	538 546	383 411
Portsmouth Health District	743 400	722 270	672 958	626 816
Marigot Health District	509 810	510 460	505 329	442 884
Grand Bay Health District	297 950	251 030	207 425	194 167
LaPlaine Health District	256 990	253 640	222 171	154 762
Castle Bruce Health District	238 090	204 980	140 020	126 834
St. Joseph Health District	291 070	282 480	325 911	277 699
Hospital Services and Dispensaries	5 818 830	5 406 860	5 366 227	4 542 310
Princess Margaret Hospital	4 723 560	4 473 950	4 503 093	3 715 060
Psychiatric Unit	599 090	497 740	457 399	435 036
Tarreau Home	-	-	-	45 974
Laboratory Service	496 180	435 170	405 735	346 240
Dental Services	265 030	251 040	184 006	151 855
Training of Nurses & Other Personnel	592 080	560 170	738 823	757 620
Fire and Ambulance Services	1 289 840	1 153 770	1 077 864	970 448
Total Health	13 029 770	11 371 120	10 957 260	10 469 871
Total Recurrent Expenditure	72 677 980	76 970 170	73 330 787	66 000 000
Health as % of Total	17.9	14.8	14.9	15.9

Source: Estimates 1985/86

TABLE 30

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS

	Estimates 1985/86	Revised Estimates 1984/85	Actual 1983/84	Actual 1982/83
Policy Formulation and Administration	239 750	193 820	195 418	152 197
Health and Medical Care				
Health Administration	242 390	237 300	110 333	163 078
Operation of Medical Stores	120 850	101 040	79 612	79 714
Primary Health Care Services				
Central Level	242 230	210 530	237 944	158 749
Roseau Health District	559 510	518 480	388 124	313 630
Portsmouth Health District	613 400	599 270	548 159	503 912
Marigot Health District	401 810	401 260	405 036	360 371
Grand Bay Health District	241 450	200 230	161 554	144 440
LaPlaine Health District	204 990	206 640	191 871	129 113
Castle Bruce Health District	197 090	168 980	113 358	112 062
St. Joseph Health District	201 470	196 980	245 309	203 334
Hospital Services and Dispensaries				
Princess Margaret Hospital	3 545 560	3 234 950	3 306 989	2 904 941
Psychiatric Unit	494 090	412 740	361 838	323 745
Tarreau Home	-	-	-	35 870
Laboratory Service	408 180	348 670	330 418	306 079
Dental Services	206 030	193 640	152 633	142 180
Training of Nurses & Other Personnel	559 080	527 170	710 070	729 206
Fire and Ambulance Services	1 097 940	984 870	896 528	797 861

Source: Estimates 1985/86

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